Six Weeks'

Preparation

for

Reading Caesar

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Six Weeks' Preparation

FOR

Reading Cæsar.

ADAPTED TO

ALLEN & GREENOUGH'S, GILDERSLEEVE'S, AND HARKNESS'S GRAMMARS.

BY

JAMES MORRIS WHITON, Ph.D.

PART I. *Six Weeks' Preparation.*
PART II. *For Beginners in Cæsar.*

THIRD REVISED EDITION,
DESIGNED TO PREPARE FOR READING LATIN AT SIGHT.

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PREFATORY NOTE TO TEACHERS.

THE method of this book is one devised and used in his own work by the author. The special object pursued is that early familiarity with the inflections and common concords of the Latin, which is at the foundation of all accurate scholarship.

The title indicates what has been and may be accomplished by bright and studious pupils favorably circumstanced. The younger the pupil, the longer the time requisite. A child of eleven has found the summer vacation an adequate time, at the rate of five hours' study and two and one-half hours' recitation each week. An academy class of twenty, whose ages ranged from fifteen to twenty-two, with one other daily lesson, has accomplished it in four weeks, with ten half-hour recitations weekly.

In the present new edition, for the sake of younger pupils, unversed in managing grammatical references, all grammatical notes have been substituted by the introduction of equivalent matter in a simplified form. Everything for which a grammar needs to be consulted, *except the paradigms*, is put before the eye in connection with the lesson. Copious explanations, also, of such a kind as the experience of the class-room has required for the difficulties of young beginners, have been added. The structure of the verb, in particular,

has been graphically elucidated. This has somewhat expanded the volume, without materially increasing the time required to finish it. The exercises, also, have been carefully recast.

In these days of advancing requisitions at the colleges, the sooner a pupil can be adequately fitted to begin the classic authors on which he is to be examined, the better. The classic author is also the best sort of Latin reader. And the sooner that a pupil can be fitly advanced from the necessary "hash" of an exercise-book to the reading of continuous narrative, the better for his interest in study. With this in mind, the author's aim has been so to combine thoroughness with expedition, as to give the beginner everything that is necessary, and nothing more than is necessary, for introduction to an easy portion of Cæsar's Gallic War.

Part Second is intended as a manual for daily use after the pupil has begun to read Cæsar.

As a good sequel to this book, especially for younger pupils, I commend a small volume of extracts from Cæsar, entitled *Cæsar's Invasion of Britain*, published by Messrs. Macmillan & Company, London and New York.

J. M. W.

MARCH, 1886.

To My Little Daughter.

Part I.

—◆—

SIX WEEKS' PREPARATION FOR READING CÆSAR.

SIX WEEKS' PREPARATION

FOR

READING CÆSAR.

———◦◦◦———

PRELIMINARY.

The numerical references are to Allen & Greenough's Grammar, except those preceded by G., for Gildersleeve's, and H., for Harkness's.

Learn the *Roman Method* of pronouncing Latin and the rules for *Syllables*, *Quantity*, and *Accent*, 14, 16, 18, 19; G. 3, 4, 7, 8–14; H. 5–8.

What is *Inflection?* 20; G. 16; H. (Declension) 46.

What is the *Stem?* 21; G. 24; H. 46.

What are the *Cases*, their use and signification? 31; G. 21, 22; H. 45.

NOTE: In the following pages, except in syllables long by position, a vowel not marked as long may be pronounced as short. But when the quantity is marked in the paradigms of the grammar, it is expected that it will be learned as one of the elements of the word-form. Vowels thus marked are therefore, for the most part, not marked in this book.

I. — NOUNS OF THE VOWEL DECLENSION.

1. Stems in A.

Learn the paradigm **stella**, 35; or **mensa**, G. 27; H. 48.

Learn the case-endings of the paradigm separately.

In A. & G. and H. these are indicated by **bold type**.

Like the paradigm, decline the following nouns : —

English words derived from the Latin are indicated by a †, or are enclosed in brackets.

silva, *forest,* [savage]. **rīpa,** *bank,* [riparian].

fossa, *ditch.* **cūra,** *care,*† [curate].

causa, *cause.*† **fuga,** *flight,* [fugacious].

pugna, *fight,* [pugnacious]. **via,** *way.*

porta, *gate,* [portal]. **mora,** *delay.*

summa, *sum.*† **poena,** *punishment,*
[penal].

puella, *girl.* **cōpiae** (plural), *forces,*
[copious].

The above, and most other nouns in -a of the First Declension, are of the *feminine gender;* that is, they require an adjective connected with them to have the feminine form.

Write the case-endings in column, and mark the quantity of their vowels.

REMARK I. By *quantity* in Latin grammar, is meant the quantity of *time* required in pronouncing a vowel. A long vowel requires twice the time of a short vowel. The difference of time, that is, of quantity, between a long and a short vowel is like that between a quarter-note and an eighth in music.

REMARK 2. It is the *endings* of inflected words which give varied meanings to the stem. Hence the importance of thorough familiarity with the endings. Remember that

the *Genitive* ending = the English *Possessive,* or the preposition *of.*

" *Dative* " = *to,* or *for.*

" *Ablative* " = *with, by, in,* or *on.*

Other meanings of these cases will appear subsequently.

The *Vocative* (from **voco**, *I call*) is the case in which a person addressed is called by name. It is rarely used, except with names of persons.

REMARK 3. The Latin has no article. **Causa** may be translated *cause*, *a cause*, or *the cause*, according to the connection and the required sense.

In translating Exercises 1–6, distinguish nominative and accusative cases as respectively *subject* and *object*. Thus, **causa**, *cause* (subject); **causam**, *cause* (object). Observe **ā** as the *ablative* sign.

In Exercises 1, 3, 5, some forms, as they belong to more than one case, may be variously translated. Thus, **causae** may be either the gen. or dat. sing., or the nom. or voc. pl. But when connected with other words in a sentence, the case is determined and the meaning definite.

REMARK 4. The ablative **causā**, with a genitive, means *on account of* or *for the sake of*, and should stand after the genitive.

RULE OF SYNTAX 1. A noun limiting or defining a noun which denotes a different thing, is put in the genitive; as, **poenae mora**, *the delay of punishment.*

Exercise 1.

Translate: — ¹ Portarum. ² Pugnā. ³ Causae. ⁴ Fossas. ⁵ Silvam. ⁶ Portas. ⁷ Silvis. ⁸ Causarum. ⁹ Ripae. ¹⁰ Moras. ¹¹ Summas. ¹² Morā. ¹³ Ripis. ¹⁴ Copiarum summa. ¹⁵ Pugnae morā. ¹⁶ Fossarum ripas. ¹⁷ Viae curam. ¹⁸ Pugnarum causā. ¹⁹ Portae curā. ²⁰ Copiarum fugā. ²¹ Puellae causā. ²² Puellarum poenam.

Exercise 2.

Translate into Latin: — ¹ Of a gate. ² For the forces. ³ By delay. ⁴ By a fight. ⁵ Of cares. ⁶ Causes (subj.). ⁷ Ways (obj.). ⁸ By the banks of the ditches. ⁹ To

the flight of the forces. ¹⁰ The care (subj.) of the gate.
¹¹ The cares (obj.) of the way. ¹² On account of the
gates. ¹³ For the sake of delay. ¹⁴ For the sake of
punishment. ¹⁵ By the flight of the girls.

Suggestions.   Extempore exercises on the words de-
clined should be practised so far as possible.

The vocabularies should be memorized, and con-
stantly reviewed.

Nouns of the Vowel Declension, continued.

2. Stems in O.

Learn the paradigm, **servus**, 38 ; H. 51 ; G. **hortus**,
29.

Learn the case-endings of the paradigm separately.
Like the paradigm, decline the following nouns : —

mūrus, *wall*, [im-mure].	**fīlius**, *son*, [filial].
vīcus, *village*.	**annus**, *year*, [annual].
modus, *manner*, [mode].	**Gallus**, *a Gaul*.
equus, *horse*, [equine].	**Romānus**, *a Roman*.
servus, *servant*, [serf].	**locus**, *place*, [local].
numerus, *number*.†	**loca**, *places* (*in geogra-*
gladius, *sword*, [glad- plur.	*phy*).
iator].	**loci**, *places* (*in books*).

The vocative singular of **fīlius** is **fīlī**.
The plural form **loca** is the same in the nom., acc., and voc.

The above, and most other nouns in -**us** of the
Second Declension, are of the *masculine gender* ; that
is, they require an adjective connected with them to
have the masculine form.

Write the case-endings, and mark the quantity of
their vowels.

REMARK: When two genitives are used to limit the same noun, the first may be translated by the English *possessive*, and the second by the prepositions *of* or *for*; as, **puellae cura equi**, *the girl's care of* (or *for*) *the horse*. The first of these genitives is called *subjective*, denoting the subject which performs the action expressed by the noun; the second, *objective*, denoting the object of that action.

RULE OF SYNTAX 2. Cause, manner, means, instrument, are expressed by the Ablative; as, **Gallorum causā**, *on account of the Gauls*; **poenae modo**, *in the manner of punishment*; **fugae mora**, *by delay of flight*; **gladio**, *with a sword*.

Exercise 3.

Translate: — ¹ Gallorum vicos. ² Anni morā. ³ Pugnae modum. ⁴ Muri cura. ⁵ Anno. ⁶ Vici causā. ⁷ Numero. ⁸ Copiarum loco. ⁹ Equorum curae. ¹⁰ Romanorum filiis. ¹¹ Equi fugā. ¹² Pugnarum loca. ¹³ Galli moram. ¹⁴ Servorum fuga. ¹⁵ Servi curas. ¹⁶ Servi curam equi. ¹⁷ Gladio. ¹⁸ Gladiis. ¹⁹ Fossarum ripas. ²⁰ Fugae modo. ²¹ Puellarum modo. ²² Romani curā gladii. ²³ Poenae loco.

Exercise 4.

Translate into Latin: — ¹ The swords (obj.) of the Romans. ² With the servant's sword. ³ For the Gauls' villages. ⁴ To the Gaul's horse. ⁵ In the manner of (or, like) a fight. ⁶ In the place of a horse. ⁷ By the Romans' delay. ⁸ By the Roman's flight. ⁹ In number. ¹⁰ The care (obj.) of the wall. ¹¹ The son's cares. ¹² Thou son. ¹³ Ye sons. ¹⁴ The Romans' care for (of) the wall. ¹⁵ Like a punishment. ¹⁶ The Gauls' care for (of) the horses.

Stems in O, *continued.*

Learn the paradigms, **puer,** [puerile]; **ager,** 38; G. 31; H. 51.

Like **puer,** decline **vir,** *man,* gen. **viri,** [virile].

Like the plural of **puer,** decline **līberi,** *children.*

The above are all of the *masculine gender.*

Learn also the paradigm, **bellum,** 38; G. 29; H. **templum,** 51.

Like **bellum,** decline the following nouns : —

imperium, *command, empire.*†	**proelium,** *battle.*
initium, *beginning,* [initial].	**scūtum,** *shield.*
oppidum, *town.*	**vallum,** *rampart.*
perīculum, *danger,* [peril].	**arma** (plur.), *arms.*†
pīlum, *javelin.*	**castra** (plur.), *camp.*
praesidium, *defence.*	

The nouns in the above vocabulary, and all nouns in **-um** of the Second Declension, are of the *neuter gender.*

Write the case-endings of all the paradigms, and mark the quantity of their vowels.

REMARK : If the nominative singular ends in **-um,** the nominative plural ends in **-a,** and *vice versa.*

What three cases of neuter nouns have the same ending?

CAUTION : Do not translate **castra** by *camps.* **Castra** is plural in form, but singular in meaning. Compare the English word *wages.*

RULE OF SYNTAX 3. Time *when* and place *where* are expressed by the Ablative; as, **initio anni,** *in the beginning of the year;* **castris,** *in the camp.*

Exercise 5.

Translate: — [1] Gallorum agri. [2] Initio belli. [3] Oppidi murum. [4] Scutis * et pilis. [5] Oppidorum fossas et valla. [6] Initia morae. [7] Praesidii causā. [8] Viri liberos. [9] Belli morā. [10] Servi curas puerorum. [11] Oppidi praesidia. [12] Scutorum numerum. [13] Castrorum modo. [14] Proelii initio. [15] Agri curam. [16] Viros et pueros. [17] Viri gladium. [18] Romanorum imperio. [19] Proelii pericula. [20] Puellarum periculis. [21] Romanorum curam imperii.

Exercise 6.

Translate into Latin: — [1] The defences of the town. [2] In the beginning of the war. [3] With the Romans' shields and javelins. [4] The Romans' care (subj.) of the empire. [5] For the sake of defence. [6] To the fields of the Gauls. [7] By the dangers of war. [8] The manner (obj.) of battle. [9] In the place of a servant. [10] With the arms of boys and men. [11] For the sake of the children. [12] In the beginning of the year. [13] By the delay of the boy. [14] To the care of the ditch and the rampart. [15] A number (obj.) of swords and shields. [16] In the manner of a camp. [17] Like a battle. [18] By flight from (of) dangers.

II. — VERBS OF THE VOWEL CONJUGATION.

The inflection of *nouns* is termed *declension*; the inflection of *verbs* is termed *conjugation*.

How are the Four Conjugations respectively distinguished? 122 *a.*; G. 116, 117; H. 201.

The inflection of the verb-stem is effected by (1) *Personal Endings*; (2) *Signs of System, Tense, and Mood*; (3) *Connecting Vowels*.

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* et, conjunction, = *and.*

Suggestion. Familiarity with the few syllables and letters which form the *Signs of Tense* and *Mood*, and the *Personal Endings*, gives mastery of whatever difficulty there is in the Latin Verb. These, therefore, should now be as thoroughly learned as the multiplication table is by a beginner in arithmetic.

The persons, *I, we, you, he, they*, are not expressed in Latin by the Personal Pronouns, except when emphasis or distinction is intended. Generally, they are expressed by the *personal endings* attached to the stem. These endings are mostly fragments or relics of the original pronouns.

Personal Endings of the Active Voice.

INDICATIVE AND SUBJUNCTIVE.

Singular.		*Plural.*
-m, -o, -i,	*I* (1)	-mus, *we.*
-s; perfect, -sti; *thou* (2)		-tis; perfect, -stis; *you.*
-t,	*he* (3)	-nt; perfect, -ērunt, -ēre, *they.*

IMPERATIVE.

wanting.	(2) -te; future, -tōte, *you.*
-to, *he.*	(3) -nto, *they.*

Refer to the paradigm of the stem **ama-**, p. 76; G. 119, 120; H. 205.

Compare $\begin{cases} \text{the English,} \\ \text{the Latin,} \end{cases}$

	he loves,	*we love,*	*they love.*
the English,	*loves-he,*	*love - we,*	*love-they.*
the Latin,	**ama-t,**	**ama-mus,**	**ama-nt.**

REMARK: These endings are the same through all the moods and tenses of all the four conjugations. The infinitive mood only is without them, and hence is called *infinitive,* or *unlimited.*

Between the personal endings and the stem come the *Signs of System, Tense,* and *Mood.*

The Perfect System of tenses, including all perfects, pluperfects, and future perfects of the Active Voice, is, in the A, E, and I Conjugations, distinguished by the addition of **v** to the verb-stem.

So in English the perfect or preterit adds *-d* or *-ed* to the present.

Table of the Tense and Mood Signs, Active.

Indicative.	Subjunctive.
Present, ——.	-e-, *may* or *let.*
Imperfect, -**ba**-, *was.*	-**re**-, *should* or *would.*
Future, -**bi**-, *shall* or *will.*	——.
Perfect, ——.	-**eri**-,* *may have.*
Pluperfect, -**era**-, *had.*	-**isse**-, *should* or *would have.*
Future Perfect, -**eri**-, *shall* or *will have.* }	——.

Infinitive.

Present, -**re**, *to.*   Perfect, -**isse**, *to have.*

Observe that the present and perfect infinitive are the same, respectively, as the imperfect and pluperfect subjunctive, without personal endings. Also that the imperative present, singular, **ama**, is the same as the verb-stem.

Refer again to the paradigm of the stem **ama-**, and compare the English, *we were loving, you will love,*

loving-were-we,   love-will-you.

with the Latin,   **ama-ba-mus,   ama-bi-tis.**

So, also, compare—

we had loved,   you would have loved,

love - d - had - we,   love - d - would-have-you.

with   **ama-v-era-mus,   ama - v - isse - tis.**

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* The beginner will seldom meet with the perfect subjunctive.

The Gerund-ending is **-nd-**, to which are added four case-endings of the Second Declension, singular; **-i, -o, -um, -o.**

1. Stems in A.

Learn the paradigm **amo**, Active Voice, pp. 76, 77; G. 119, 120; H. 205.

Write the same, marking the quantity of the vowels as in the grammar.

Translate the —

> present, **amo**, *I am loving*, or *I love.*
> imperfect, **amabam**, *I was loving*, or *I loved.*
> perfect, **amavi**, *I have loved*, or *I loved.*

Observe that the ending **-is**, found thus far to be long in nouns, is short in the paradigm of the verb.

Like **amo**, inflect in the Active Voice —

porto, *carry*, [porter]. **paro**, *prepare.*† **pugno**, *fight.*
(Stems, **porta-, para-, pugna-.**)

RULE OF SYNTAX 4. The Subject of a verb in any mood but the infinitive is in the Nominative; as, **equus portat**, *the horse carries.*

RULE OF SYNTAX 5. The Direct Object of the action expressed by a verb is in the Accusative; as, **equus virum portat**, *the horse carries the man.*

RULE OF SYNTAX 6. The Indirect Object (to or for which a thing is, or is done) is in the Dative; as, **servo poenam parat**, *he prepares punishment for the servant.*

Suggestion. In translating a Latin sentence, look first for *the verb.* If its ending is of the third person, see if there is a nominative case for its subject. If not, the verb is the first word to be translated.

Observe that the Latin present answers equally to the *simple* and the *progressive* present in English; as, **pugnamus**, *we fight*, or *we are fighting*.

CAUTION: Do not translate such a sentence as **pueri amant**, *the boys they love*. Omit the *they*.

Exercise 7.

Translate: — [1] Portamus. [2] Parant. [3] Pugnavit. [4] Portate. [5] Paravistis. [6] Pugnabatis. [7] Parato. [8] Parando. [9] Portabit. [10] Pugnaveritis. [11] Paravisse. [12] Pugnarent. [13] Galli pugnaverunt. [14] Romani bellum parabunt. [15] Romani gladiis pugnarent. [16] Equi pueros portant. [17] Romanus pugnandi causā pila portabat. [18] Gallorum copiae fugam paravissent. [19] Equos belli causā parabimus. [20] Proelii causā pila paranto. [21] Gladios et scuta portemus. [22] Servis poenae moram paraverit. [23] Pericula pueris paras. [24] Puellas equis portare paraverant.

The Arrangement of Words.

The usual arrangement of a Latin sentence is illustrated in the preceding Exercise. The *subject*, if expressed otherwise than by the personal ending of the verb, comes first. The *verb* comes last, preceded by its object, or objects, direct or indirect, and by its other modifiers.

Exercise 8.

NOTE: Translate *let*, with the *first* person, by the present subjunctive; with the *third* person, by the present subjunctive or future imperative. The *milder form* of command is in the subjunctive.

Translate into Latin: — [1] They carry arms. [2] He would have prepared defences. [3] You were fighting with swords. [4] The horses would carry the boys and girls. [5] They will have fought with javelins. [6] The

forces of the Romans were preparing a camp. ⁷ In the beginning of the battle they will prepare (for) flight. ⁸ On account of the danger, we had prepared arms. ⁹ The Gauls would have fought for the sake of (their) children. ¹⁰ Fight with swords. ¹¹ Let us prepare ditches and ramparts. ¹² Let us fight. ¹³ Let the servants carry the swords and shields.

Distinctions in the Use of the Tenses.

The imperfect indicative, **amabam**, denotes an action as *going on* in the past: *I loved*, in the sense of *I was loving*.

The perfect indicative, **amavi**, denotes an action simply as *past: I loved*.

The perfect, moreover, denotes an action as *completed*, either in past or in present time; as, **pugnavi**, *I fought* (yesterday, historical perfect), or *I have fought* (to-day, perfect definite). 115; G. 222, 227, 231; H. 197, 198.

Synopsis of Verb-Forms.

See Part II. for the tables of the forms of the present and perfect stems, Active Voice.

Write the synopsis, accordingly, of each stem that is learned.

Like **amo**, inflect in the Active Voice —

occupo, *seize*, [occupy]. **conloco**, *place*, [collocation].
　　　　impero, *command*, [imperative].
　　(Stems, **occupa-**, **conloca-**, **impera-**.)

REMARK: After **impero**, the person *to whom* the command is given is in the Dative, as the indirect object.

Exercise 9.

Translate: — ¹ Romani Gallorum oppida bello occupaverant. ² Praesidia conlocaremus. ³ Servis impera-

vissemus. ⁴ Gallorum vicos occupate. ⁵ Romanorum copiae castra Gallorum occupaverunt. ⁶ Pueris imperavisti. ⁷ Praesidia conlocato. ⁸ Praesidii causā castra conloca. ⁹ Muros occupando bellum paravit. ¹⁰ Imperii praesidia paraverimus. ¹¹ Pilis pugnemus. ¹² Puellis periculorum causā fugam imperaverat. ¹³ Poenae moram imperabimus. ¹⁴ Servus initio fugae equum occupavit. ¹⁵ Romani initio anni Gallorum oppida occupare parabant. ¹⁶ Castra belli modo conlocant.

Exercise 10.

Translate into Latin: — ¹ Command the servants. ² You have prepared defences for the town. ³ The Romans were seizing the villages of the Gauls. ⁴ By seizing the towns they were preparing defences. ⁵ You will place a camp for the sake of defence. ⁶ We had seized the Romans' swords. ⁷ The Romans seize the javelins. ⁸ You were placing the forces. ⁹ By placing forces they prepared to seize the walls. ¹⁰ Let the servants seize the horses. ¹¹ In the beginning of the battle we shall seize the gates of the camp. ¹² Let us command delay of battle. ¹³ He is preparing to place a camp in the manner of war.

NOTE: *The exercises which are lettered* a, b, *etc., are for those pupils only who need more practice before advancing further.*

Exercise a (*optional*).

Translate: — ¹ Puellae fugam parant. ² Equi pueros et puellas portabant. ³ Initia belli parabatis. ⁴ Moram parabit. ⁵ Pueris et puellis equos et servos paravimus. ⁶ Equorum numerum paraveramus. ⁷ Puellarum cura equos paraverat. ⁸ Pueri pugnavissent. ⁹ Romani

gladiis et pilis pugnant.   ¹⁰ Oppida imperii causā occu-
pavistis.   ¹¹ Moram poenae pararemus.   ¹² Fugam,
pueri, paremus.   ¹³ Fugam, puellae, parate.

Exercise *b* (*optional*).

Translate into Latin : — ¹ You have seized the empire.
² They will fight for the sake of the empire.   ³ The care
of the servants will have prepared the horses.   ⁴ The
boys were fighting.   ⁵ Seize the horses, ye servants.
⁶ The man's horses would have carried the boys and
girls.   ⁷ The men are preparing punishments for the
servants.   ⁸ In the beginning of the battle we shall
prepare to seize the camp of the Gauls.   ⁹ The horses
were carrying a number of arms.   ¹⁰ We would have
commanded the boys and girls.   ¹¹ The Romans have
prepared to seize the children of the Gauls.   ¹² By
seizing the towns they prepared defences for (of) the
empire.   ¹³ Prepare to seize the camp and the arms of
the Gauls.

Exercise *c* (*optional*).

Translate into Latin : — ¹ We would have seized the
fields of the Gauls.   ² Let us prepare defences for the
towns.   ³ You would have placed the forces.   ⁴ You
have commanded delay of flight.   ⁵ By seizing a place
for a camp they will have prepared defence.   ⁶ Let
us prepare punishment for the Gauls.   ⁷ The servants
would have carried the man's children.   ⁸ They had
prepared to carry a number of boys.   ⁹ Prepare places
for the boys and girls.   ¹⁰ They had carried swords for
the sake of defence.   ¹¹ We shall have seized the Gauls'
children.   ¹² He will have prepared to seize a number
of horses.   ¹³ Seize the walls of the towns.   ¹⁴ In the
beginning of the year we shall prepare to place a camp.

Verbs of the Vowel Conjugation, continued.

2. Stems in E.

For one who has mastered thé First, or **A**, Conjugation, the *regular forms* of the Second and Fourth, **E** and **I**, present no difficulty.

The Second, or **E**, Conjugation has these peculiarities : —

(1) The tense-sign of the *present subjunctive* is **a**, not **e**, as in the First. Refer to the paradigm, p. 80 ; G. 123 ; H. 207, and compare **mone-a-m**, etc., with **am-e-m**, etc.

(2) Furthermore, the indicative present tense, 1 sing., retains the stem-vowel, which in the First is lost. Compare **mone-o** with **am-o**.

For the rest, the regular forms of the Second Conjugation may be obtained from the paradigm of the First Conjugation, by simply *substituting the stem in* **e** *for the stem in* **a**. This is better than to learn **moneo**, whose forms, in the perfect system, are less regular.

Thus inflect in the Second Conjugation, Active, —

fleo, *weep, weep-for*. **compleo**, *fill, finish*, [complete].
deleo, *destroy*.
(Stems, **fle-, comple-, dele-**.)

Most verbs of the Second Conjugation follow the formation of **moneo**.

It is important, however, first to master the regular forms.

3. Stems in I.

The Fourth, or **I**, Conjugation may be most easily learned in the same way as the Second.

It forms the present subjunctive with the tense-sign, **a**, like the Second. It likewise retains the stem-vowel in the present indicative, 1 sing., **audi-o**.

(1) But it forms the *future indicative*, unlike both the First and Second, with the tense-sign **e**, instead of **bi**. Refer to the paradigm, p. 86; G. 135; H. 211, and

compare	**audi-e-mus,**	**audi-e-tis,** etc.,
with	**ama-bi-mus,**	**ama-bi-tis,** etc.,
and	**dele-bi-mus,**	**dele-bi-tis,** etc.

A further peculiarity of this Fourth future is, that it borrows its first person singular, **audi-a-m,** from the present subjunctive.

(2) The only other new feature apparent in the Fourth Conjugation is its *connecting vowels*, **u** and **e**. The connecting vowel **u** is inserted between the stem and the personal ending in the *third person plural* of the *present indicative* and *future imperative*. The connecting vowel **e** is inserted between the stem and the tense-sign of the *imperfect indicative*, also in the *present participle* and *gerund*. Refer to the paradigm, and see **audi-u-nt,** instead of **audi-nt; audi-u-nto,** not **audi-nto; audi-e-bam,** not **audi-bam; audi-e-ns,** not **audi-ns; audi-e-ndi,** not **audi-ndi.**

Carefully noting these peculiarities, the other forms of the Fourth Conjugation may, like those of the Second, be obtained from the paradigm of the First Conjugation, by simply *substituting the stem in* **i** *for the stem in* **a**.

The beginner will do well to inflect the verb **audio,** *hear* (stem **audi-**), in this way, merely referring to the paradigm for the correction of a possible error.

Like **audio** [audience], inflect in the Fourth Conjugation, Active —

> **munio,** [munition], *fortify* (stem, **muni-**).

Write in parallel columns the synopsis of the present system, and then of the perfect system, of a verb of

each of the three conjugations, marking the quantity of the vowels, as in the grammar.

Observe that the ending -ĭs, short in verbs thus far, is long in the present indicative, 2 sing., of the I conjugation (audīs).

RULE OF SYNTAX 7. The subject of the infinitive mood is in the Accusative; as, **pueros pugnare audit,** *he hears that the boys fight,* or *are fighting.*

REMARK I. The example just given, translated literally, would signify, *he hears the boys to fight.* We make better English of it by omitting the sign, *to,* of the infinitive, and inserting *that.*

CAUTION: The word THAT must be supplied in translating before the accusative which is the subject of an infinitive.

RULE OF SYNTAX 8. Verbs of *hearing, seeing, knowing,* and *telling* are followed by the infinitive with a subject-accusative, to describe a fact; as, **pueros pugnare audivit,** *he heard that the boys fought,* or *were fighting.*

REMARK 2. The pupil will observe, on comparing the examples under Rules 7 and 8, that the change of the leading verb from present to past time requires *a change of the Latin infinitive,** in translation,* from the present to the imperfect tense of the English indicative.

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* The infinitive has only three tenses, while the indicative has six. The present infinitive in Latin may stand for either the present or the imperfect indicative in English; so, too, the Latin perfect infinitive for the English perfect or pluperfect indicative, *accordingly as the leading verb denotes present or past time.*

Exercise 11.

Translate : — ¹ Fossas complent. ² Castra belli modo munient. ³ Oppidum muniunt. ⁴ Locum munirent. ⁵ Muros delebitis. ⁶ Castra munietis. ⁷ Initio belli portas muniebatis. ⁸ Vicos delebitis. ⁹ Gallorum liberi flebant. ¹⁰ Romani Gallos oppida munire audiverunt. ¹¹ Audiebamus Romanos loca occupare, * castra munire. ¹² Oppida muris muniverant. ¹³ Scutis, * pilis, * gladiis, castra compleverant. ¹⁴ Castra muniunto. ¹⁵ Romanorum copias delere parate. ¹⁶ Romani Gallis imperabunt. ¹⁷ Servi curam equorum audiamus. ¹⁸ Puellae puerorum pericula fleverunt. ¹⁹ Galli oppida muniendo moram belli paravissent. ²⁰ Romanos Gallorum agros occupavisse audiemus.

Exercise 12.

Translate into Latin : — ¹ The forces of the Romans will destroy the villages of the Gauls. ² They have filled the camp with swords, javelins (and) shields. ³ Let † the men fill the town with arms. ⁴ We wept for the punishment of the servants. ⁵ They had destroyed the camp of the Romans. ⁶ They are fortifying the town with a wall. ⁷ The boys will hear and (will) weep. ⁸ Let us hear-of ‡ the battles of the Romans for the sake of empire. ⁹ Hear-of the dangers of the way, and carry arms. ¹⁰ We hear *that* the Gauls are fortifying the town with a wall. ¹¹ You will hear *that* the Romans have destroyed the towns of the Gauls. ¹² He heard *that* the Gauls had filled § the ditches, and were preparing ‖ to destroy the rampart.

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* Supply et.

† See NOTE, preceding Exercise 8.

‡ audio = *to hear-of.*

§ *Perfect* infinitive, to denote what was done *before he heard.*

‖ *Present* infinitive, to denote what was going on *while he heard.*

III. — CASES WITH PREPOSITIONS.

(1) When *to* means *towards*, or *motion to*, it is not expressed by the Dative, but by the Preposition **ad** with the Accusative.

(2) When *with* means *together with*, it is not expressed by the Ablative alone, but by the Preposition **cum** with the Ablative.

(3) *Without* is expressed by the Preposition **sine** with the Ablative.

(4) When *from* means *out of*, or *from out of*, it is not expressed by the Ablative alone, but by the Preposition **ē** or **ex** with the Ablative.

Use **ē** before words beginning with a consonant, and **ex** before words beginning with a vowel. Compare the English use of the article *a* or *an.*

(5) Place *in* or *on* is commonly expressed by the Preposition **in**, except with a few such words as **loco** and **castris**.

(6) Place *into* is expressed by **in** with the Accusative.

ad, *towards*, *to.*	**in**, *into, in, on.*
cum, *with, together with.*	**nōn**, *not* (adv.).
sine, *without.*	**-que**, *and* (conj.).
ē, ex, *out of, from.*	**sed**, *but* (conj.).

-que never stands alone, but is always added as an extra syllable to the word which, in English, follows *and.* **-que** can be used when **et** would have to be omitted; as, **scutis, pilis, gladiisque castra compleverant.** See Exercise 11.

> *He fights on horseback,* **ex equo pugnat.**
> *They fight on horseback,* **ex equis pugnant.**

Exercise 13.

Translate : — ¹ Castra vallo fossāque sine morā muniemus. ² Galli non sine causā locum in silvis munie-

bant. ⁸ Oppida muris fossisque munite. ⁴ Gallos ex
equis pugnare audivimus. ⁵ Romanos cum Gallis pug-
navisse audiebant. ⁶ Gallorum fugam e castris in agros
audiamus. ⁷ Gallos ad oppidum arma portare audiunt.
⁸ Oppida muniendo bellum paraverunt. ⁹ Ex agris in
oppidum scuta gladiosque portavissent. ¹⁰ Castra in
ripā muniremus.

Exercise 14.

Translate into Latin : — ¹ We were fortifying a place
for (of) battle in the woods. ² The Gauls were prepar-
ing to fight on horseback. ⁸ We will not fortify, but
will destroy the towns. ⁴ They were carrying arms out
of the villages into the camp. ⁵ The Romans fought
with the Gauls without cause. ⁶ Seize a place, fortify a
camp, prepare defences. ⁷ We hear *that* the Gauls are
preparing war. ⁸ We heard *that* the Gauls were pre-
paring war. ⁹ You will hear *that* the Gauls are destroy-
ing the villages, and carrying arms into the towns.
¹⁰ We would have fortified the gates, and carried arms
to the wall. ¹¹ We had heard of the man's flight to the
gates of the town.

IV. — THE COPULA **Sum.**

The verb **sum,** *I am,* is called the *Copula,* because it
is used most frequently to couple the subject and the
predicate ; as, **oppidum est munitum,** *the town is
fortified.*

Many tenses of the verb, especially in the Passive
Voice, are thus formed by **sum** coupling a predicate
participle with its subject.

Though **sum** is irregular, it will be greatly simpli-
fied for the beginner, if attention is given to two par-
ticulars.

(1) Refer to the paradigm, 119; G. 112; H. 204, and observe the tenses of the perfect system, **fui, fueram,** etc. If in these **v-** be substituted for **fu-,** we shall recognize the already familiar forms of the perfect system of the regular verb, **-vi, -veram,** etc.

It is supposed that **vi** is only another form of **fui,** and that **ama-vi = ama-fui.**

(2) The imperfect and the future, indicative, **eram,** etc., **ero,** etc., have already done duty for us as the tense-signs of the pluperfect and future perfect of the regular verb. Likewise, the imperfect subjunctive, **essem,** etc., as tense-sign of the pluperfect subjunctive (**isse = esse**).

But observe that the future 3d plur. is **erunt,** not **erint** as in the future perfect.

All that remains unfamiliar, and requires a special exercise of memory, appears in the present indicative and subjunctive, the present and future imperative, the infinitive, and the participle.

The paradigm of **sum** should now be learned.

Observe that, as in the regular verb, the present and perfect infinitive are the same as the imperfect and pluperfect subjunctive without the personal ending.

V. — Adjectives of the Vowel Declension.

Stems in O and A.

We have here only a repetition of what has been learned of Nouns. In the Vowel (First and Second) Declension, the form of the Adjective corresponds closely to that of the Noun. Review here the tables of case-endings already learned.

Remember that nouns in **-a** of the First Declension are of the *feminine* gender, and that nouns of the

Second Declension are *masculine*, except those ending
in -um, which are *neuter*. These three genders require,
in the Vowel Declension, three corresponding forms of
the adjective.

1. Learn the paradigm **bonus**, [bonny], 81 ; G. 33 ;
H. 148.

Suggestion. It is convenient to condense the para-
digms of adjectives thus : Nom., **bonus, -a, -um**; Gen.,
boni, -ae, -i; etc.

Like **bonus**, *good*, decline —
>   **altus**, *high*, *deep*, [altitude].
>   **lātus**, *wide*, *broad*, [latitude].
>   **meus** (voc. sing. masc., **mi**), *my*.
>   **tuus**, *thy* or *your* (referring to one person).
>   **amātus**, *beloved*.
>   **complētus**, *full*, *finished*, [complete].
>   **munītus**, *fortified*.

The last three words in the above vocabulary are the perfect
participles of **amo**, **compleo**, and **munio**, respectively, de-
clined like adjectives, and often used as such. In like manner
are declined all perfect participles; as, **parātus**, from **paro**;
delētus, from **deleo**; etc.

2. Learn the paradigm **miser**, [miserable], 82 ; G. 34.
Similarly decline **līber**, *free*, [liberty], H. 149 ; and
asper, *rough*, *severe*, [asperity].

In these three, the nominative and vocative singular mascu-
line, like the paradigm of **puer**, have no case-ending.

3. Like the paradigm **niger**, 82, or **piger**, G. 34, de-
cline the following : —

aeger, *sick*, H. 150.   **integer**, *fresh*, *unhurt*, [integral].
creber, *frequent*.   **nōster**, *our*, [nostrum].
    vēster, *your* (referring to more than one person).

In these, e is everywhere dropped before r, as in the paradigm
ager, except in the nom. and voc. sing. masc., which have no
case-ending.

RULE OF SYNTAX 9. An adjective agrees with its Noun in Gender, Number, and Case ; as, **servus bonus, puella bona, initium bonum.**

This rule includes all words declined, like adjectives, with more than one set of endings.

Example of the Combined Declension of an Adjective and Noun.

murus altus, *a high wall.*	**muri alti,** *high walls.*
muri alti, *of a high wall.*	**murorum altorum,** *of high walls.*
muro alto, *to a high wall.*	
murum altum, *a high wall.*	**muris altis,** *to high walls.*
	muros altos, *high walls.*
mure alte, *thou high wall.*	**muri alti,** *ye high walls.*
muro alto, *with a high wall.*	**muris altis,** *with high walls.*

☞ An adjective commonly stands *after* its noun, but an *emphatic* adjective usually *before* its noun.

Decline, in like manner, —

silva alta, *a tall forest.*	**locus asper,** *a rough place.*
vallum latum, *a wide rampart.*	**praesidium nostrum,** *our defence.*
oppidum munitum, *a fortified town.*	**copiae vestrae,** *your forces.*

Suggestion. Exercises in combined declension should be continually practised, until the rule of agreement becomes perfectly familiar.

REMARK 1. Adjectives are often used alone, especially in the plural masculine, agreeing with a noun understood. The omitted nouns in such cases signify *men, people, soldiers, friends,* etc. Examples : **boni,** *good men* ; **nostri,** *our soldiers* ; etc.

REMARK 2. Instead of saying, *the boy has a horse*, the Romans said, *a horse is to the boy*, **equus puero est.** Hence, —

RULE OF SYNTAX 10. Est, sunt, etc., when denoting possession, take the dative of the possessor, and the nominative of the thing possessed.

Such sentences must be turned into English by translating **est,** etc., by the proper tense of the verb *have* with the dative as its subject-nominative.

REMARK 3. Words modifying an adjective or participle stand between it and its noun ; as, **castra in silvis altis conlocata,** *a camp placed in deep woods.*

PHRASES : **meā causā,** *on my account, for my sake.* So **tuā causā, nostrā causā,** *for your sake, for our sake.*

Exercise 15.

Translate : — [1] In silvis asperis castra munita conlocaverunt. [2] Romani libera Gallorum oppida occupabunt. [3] Castra vallo fossāque munita in silvis altis fuerunt. [4] Loca nostra in muro erunt. [5] Nostri non erant integri. [6] Meā causā fugam parabant. [7] Servum tuum esse aegrum audis. [8] Gallos ex oppido in agros liberos amatos portare audimus. [9] Pugnae crebrae Romanis cum Gallis fuerant. [10] Galli copias integras Romanis esse audiebant. [11] Nostri oppidum muro alto munitum armisque completum occupare parant. [12] Nostrā causā ex equo pugnare parabat. [13] Miseram servorum poenam flebamus.

Exercise 16.

Translate into Latin : — [1] The wars of the Romans with the Gauls were frequent and severe. [2] Destroy the fortified camp of the Gauls. [3] We shall fortify a broad

camp with a high rampart. **4** The free towns of the Gauls, fortified with walls and filled with arms, will prepare war. **5** Our (men) were not fresh. **6** Your defences will be in (your) swords and shields. **7** Our town *has* a high wall. **8** Your servants *had* fresh horses. **9** Our (men) *will have* a severe fight with the Gauls. **10** They hear *that* the way is rough. **11** Rough ways prepare frequent delays. **12** The good men wept-for the miserable punishment of their beloved sons. **13** We have heard *that* the cares of empire are severe.

VI. — THE PASSIVE VOICE.

The tenses which belong to the Perfect System in the Active Voice belong to the so-called Supine System in the Passive Voice.

The Supine Stem of the **A, E,** and **I** conjugations adds **t** to the Present Stem; as, **ama-t.**

Compare with this the English perfect participle *love-d.*

The **Perfect Participle** adds to its stem thus formed the case-endings of the Vowel Declension, First and Second; as, **amāt-us, -a, -um; dēlēt-us, -a, -um; munīt-us, -a, -um.**

The **Perfect Participle** is combined with the present, imperfect, and future of **sum** to form the Perfect, Pluperfect, and Future Perfect tenses of the Passive Voice.

The tenses thus formed are called *compound* tenses.

Only the Present System of the Passive has its special personal endings. The tense and mood signs of this system are the same in the Passive as in the Active, except **-ri** for **-re** in the infinitive.

Personal Endings of the Passive Voice.

(Present System.)

Singular.		Plural.
-r, *I*	(1)	-mur, *we.*
-ris, -re, *thou*	(2)	-mini, *you.*
-tur, *he*	(3)	-ntur, *they.*

IMPERATIVE.

-re, *thou*	(2)	-mini, *you.*
-tor, *he*	(3)	-ntor, *they.*

Refer to the paradigm, and compare the Passive Voice with the Active in respect to the *personal endings*; thus : —

amo, ama-mus, ama-s, ama-t, ama-nt.
amo-r, ama-mur, ama-ris, ama-tur, ama-ntur.

What appears from this to be *the characteristic letter* of the Passive?

1. Learn the paradigm of the Passive Voice of **amo,** pp. 78, 79; G. 121, 122; H. 206.

Observe that the present imperative singular of the Passive is the same in form as the present infinitive of the Active.

Like **amor** inflect **portor, paror, occupor.**

2. The Passive, like the Active, of the **E** and the **I** Conjugation, is inflected, in verbs of the regular form, like the Passive of the **A** Conjugation, with the exceptions already pointed out in the *present subjunctive* of the **E** and **I** stems, and the *future indicative* and the *connecting vowels* of the **I** stems.

Review here what has been learned of the deviations of these conjugations in the Active Voice from the forms of the **A** conjugation. See pages 23, 24.

The pupil may accordingly inflect the passives **de-leor** and **audior** by simply substituting the stems **dele-** and **audi-** for the stem **ama-**, referring to the paradigms of the Second and Fourth Conjugation for the correction of possible errors.

Synopsis of Forms: — See Part II. for the tables of the forms of the present and supine stems, Passive Voice.

Write the synopsis, accordingly, of each stem that has been inflected in the passive, marking the quantity of the vowels, as in the grammar.

REMARK: It is important for the pupil to note the fact that the English verb has no forms to express *incomplete action in the passive voice;* none exactly corresponding to the present, imperfect, and future passive of the Latin. The deficiency is imperfectly supplied by using the past participle in *-d*, which, however, denotes finished rather than unfinished action. Thus, **bellum paratur** strictly denotes, *war is in process of preparation;* not, *is prepared,* which signifies that the preparation is already complete. So **fossa complebatur** signifies, *the ditch was in process of filling;* not, *was filled:* **oppidum munietur,** *the town will be in process of fortification;* not, *will be fortified.* The only avoidance of these cumbrous expressions, which consists with expressing the *incompleteness* of the action, is by substituting the English active for the Latin passive.

Suggestion. Practise changing the forms of the active into the corresponding forms of the passive, and likewise the passive forms into those of the active.

The Principal Parts of the Verb.

A complete verb has three stems: the *present* or *verb-stem*, the *perfect stem*, and the so-called *supine stem*, which appears oftenest in the *perfect participle*. The *conjugation* of the verb is shown by the vowel

before **-re** in the infinitive.   To show the several stems
and the conjugation, therefore, these four *principal
parts* must be given: the present indicative and
infinitive, the perfect indicative and the perfect parti-
ciple; as, **amo, amare, amavi, amatus.**

In like manner give the principal parts of the other
verbs that have been learned.

REMARK: The *thing by which* is expressed by the
simple Ablative; the *person by whom* is expressed by
the Preposition **ā** or **ab** (Eng. *by*) with the Ablative.
Hence, —

RULE OF SYNTAX 11.   The Personal Agent required
by the Passive Voice is in the Ablative with **ā** or **ab**;
as, **murus a Romanis deletus est,** *the wall was de-
stroyed by the Romans.*

Use **ā** before consonants, **ab** before vowels, similarly to **ē**
and **ex.**

Exercise 17.

[For the sake of practice, a class may be required to substitute
for single sentences, here and there, in the remaining Latin exer-
cises, one or more sentences of their own composition, using the
same words in different forms.]

Translate: — ¹ Arma ex agris in castra munita porta-
bantur.   ² Libera Gallorum oppida non sine proeliis
crebris a Romanis deleta sunt.   ³ Copiae in loco altā
silvā munito erant conlocatae.   ⁴ Gallorum agri a Ro-
manis occupabuntur.   ⁵ Praesidia belli vestrā causā
pararentur.   ⁶ Oppidorum muri sine morā deleti erunt.
⁷ Fuga tua meā morā parata erat.   ⁸ Non munientur
oppida, sed delebuntur.   ⁹ Periculum nostrorum audi-
tum est.   ¹⁰ Oppida armis completa deleantur.   ¹¹ Ser-
vorum poenae auditae sunt.

[For the remaining sentences, consult *Tables* * and **, follow-
ing, and REMARKS.]

[12] Fossam complere * est occupare oppidum. [13] Imperii praesidia oppidis occupandis * conlocantur. [14] Bellum armis in oppida portandis * paretur. [15] Ex equis a Gallis pugnabitur.** [16] Gladiis a nostris pugnatum est.**

In the preceding sentences, **oppidis occupandis** [gerundive], is equivalent to **oppida occupando** [gerund]. So **armis portandis = arma portando**. See *Table* * and REMARKS.

* *Table of Equivalent Gerundial Forms.*

[To be committed to memory.]

[Observe that the nominative case wanting to the gerund is supplied by the infinitive mood used as a subject; likewise the accusative case of the gerund, *when not governed by a preposition*, is supplied by the infinitive, either as object or subject of a verb.]

[NOM. *Filling a ditch* (infinitive), **fossam complere**].
GEN. *Of filling a ditch*, **fossam complendi**, oftener **fossae complendae**.
DAT. *For filling a ditch* [**fossam complendo**], usually **fossae complendae**.
[ACC. *Filling a ditch* (infinitive), **fossam complere**].
ACC. after a preposition [**ad fossam complendum**]. usually **ad fossam complendam**.
ABL. *By*, or *in*, *filling a ditch*, **fossam complendo**, usually **fossa complenda**.

REMARK I. While the gerund, used in only four cases, *governs* its noun as an object, the gerundive (declined like **bonus**) agrees, like an adjective, with its noun.

REMARK 2. In changing the gerund form to the gerundive, the noun takes the case in which the gerund stood, and takes the gerundive into agreement with it.

Like the preceding, construct the table of equivalent gerundial forms in the plural.

** *Table of the Impersonal Forms of an Intransitive Verb.*

Indicative.

PRES.   **pugnatur,** *a fight takes place,* or *there is fighting.*

IMPF.   **pugnabatur,** *a fight was taking place.*

FUT.   **pugnabitur,** *a fight will take place.*

HIST. PF.   **pugnatum est,** *a fight took place.*

PLUP.   **pugnatum erat,** *a fight had taken place.*

FUT. PF.   **pugnatum erit,** *a fight will have taken place.*

Similarly to the foregoing construct the table of the impersonal forms of the same verb in the subjunctive and infinitive.

REMARK: In translating English into Latin there is sometimes the option of using either the impersonal or the personal form. Example: —

Our men were fighting, { **nostri pugnabant.**
{ **a nostris pugnabatur.**

Exercise 18.

[Instead of the gerund, use henceforth the gerundive.]

Translate into Latin: — [1] We shall be carried to the gates. [2] The camp will have been fortified with a high rampart and a wide ditch. [3] Our forces would have been prepared to seize the wretched villages of the Gauls. [4] Defences will be prepared by the free towns

of the Gauls. ⁵ The villages of the Gauls will be destroyed by the forces of the Romans. ⁶ Not flight, but defences are preparing. ⁷ A place for (of) battle might have been seized without flight. ⁸ By carrying * arms out of the gates of the town into a fortified camp defences would have been prepared. ⁹ By filling * the ditches the camp will be seized without a battle. ¹⁰ The towns, fortified with high walls, and filled with arms, will be destroyed by the fresh forces of the Romans. ¹¹ The flight of our (men) will be heard (of). ¹² The Romans fought † with swords and javelins. ¹³ There-was-fighting ‡ in rough woods. ¹⁴ There-will-be-a-fight on horseback. ¹⁵ Fortifying § a camp is preparing defence [literally, To fortify a camp is to prepare defence].

[If the inflections illustrated by the preceding Exercises have been thoroughly mastered, the principal difficulties in the way of a beginner in Latin have been overcome. The Third Declension, however, of nouns and adjectives, presents an important variation from what has been learned hitherto. The similarity of endings in nouns and adjectives of the First and Second Declensions has thus far been a help to the careful learner. There is nearly the same similarity between the ending of nouns and adjectives of the Third Declension. But this similarity almost wholly ceases, when an adjective of the Third Declension is combined with a noun of the First or Second, and likewise when an adjective of the First or Second is combined with a noun of the Third. But all *neuter* nouns, or adjectives, of whatever declension, have the same ending, **a**, in the nominative, accusative, and vocative, plural.]

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* See Table * preceding.
† Translate both by the personal and the impersonal form.
‡ See Table ** preceding.
§ See Table * preceding.

VII. — THE CONSONANT (OR THIRD) DECLENSION.

1. Nouns.

Observe that the stem is found generally by dropping the genitive ending **-is**.

Learn all the paradigms, especially the following : —

rex (stem, reg-), *king*, [regal], 46; G. 54; H. 59.

mīles (st. milit-), *soldier*, [military], 46; G. 55; H. 58.

princeps (st. princip-), *chief*, [prince], 47; G. 54; H. 57.

ordo (st. ordin-), *order*,† *rank*; like **virgo**, 49; H. 60; **imāgo**, G. 43, 1.

pater (st. patr-), *father*, [paternal], 50; G. 46; H. 60.

turris (st. turri-), F., *tower*, [turret], 52; G. 59; H. 62.

pars (st. part-), F., *part*,† G. 56; like **urbs**, 54; H. 64.

corpus (st. corpor-), N., *body*, [corporal], 49; G. 49; H. 61.

opus (st. oper-), N., *work*, [operate], 50; like **genus**, G. 49; H. 61.

F. and N. indicate the gender, as feminine or neuter.

Learn the case-endings, and mark the quantity of their vowels. Observe that the genitive ending **-is** is short.

Suggestion. Condense the declension of these nouns as far as possible, thus : —

Sing.	{	Nom. Acc. Voc.	**opŭs.**
		Gen.	**operis.**
		Dat.	**operi.**
		Abl.	**opere.**
Plur.	{	Nom. Acc. Voc.	**opera.**
		Gen.	**operum.**
		Dat. Abl.	**operibus.**

2. Adjectives.

Learn all the paradigms, especially the following: —

ācer (stem, acri-), *sharp, spirited*, 84; G. 82; H. 153.

omnis (st. omni-), *all*; like **levis**, 84; **facilis**, G. 82; tristis, H. 154.

brevis (st. brevi-), *short, brief*; † like **omnis**.

gravis (st. gravi-), *heavy, severe, grave*; † like **omnis**.

fēlix, (st. felīc-), *happy*, [felicity], G. 83; H. 156; like **atrōx**, 85.

amans (st. amant-), *loving*, H. 157; like **egens**, 85; **prūdens**, G. 83.

So all *present participles*, as **pugnans, delens, audiens.**

vetus (st. veter-), *old, ancient*, [veteran], 85; G. 83; H. 158.

REMARK: The ending of the present participle is -nt. This, added to the verb-stem, makes the participle-stem; as, **ama-nt-.**

Condense the declension of these adjectives, as far as possible, thus: —

Sing.
{
Nom. Voc. **omnis, omne.**
Gen. **omnis.**
Dat. Abl. **omni.**
Acc. **omnem.**
}

So in the plural.

Examples of the Vowel and Consonant Declension in Combination.

Sing. N.	cūra gravis.	mīles nōster.
G.	curae gravis.	militis nostri.
D.	curae gravi.	militi nostro.
Ac.	curam gravem.	militem nostrum.
V.	cura gravis.	miles noster.
Ab.	curā gravi.	milite nostro.

Plur. N.	curae graves.	milites nostri.
G.	curarum gravium.	militum nostrorum.
D.	curis gravibus.	militibus nostris.
Ac.	curas graves.	milites nostros.
V.	curae graves.	milites nostri.
Ab.	curis gravibus.	militibus nostris.

Decline, in combination, the following : —

mora brevis,	*a brief delay.*
silva vetus,	*an ancient forest.*
equus acer,	*a spirited horse.*
bellum grave,	*a severe war.*
princeps bonus,	*a good chief.*
pars mea,	*my part.*
turris alta,	*a high tower.*
opus nostrum,	*our work.*

Suggestion. Other examples of combined declension should be practised until the combinations are perfectly familiar.

Exercise d (*optional*).

Translate : — ¹ Militum amantissimorum. ² Principibus melioribus. ³ Militibus acerrimis. ⁴ Copiarum integriorum. ⁵ Bello miseriori. ⁶ Turrium altissimarum. ⁷ In oppido veterrimo. ⁸ Silvae asperioris. ⁹ Opere optimo. ¹⁰ Pugnae acriori. ¹¹ Regi felicissimo. ¹² Pugnā graviori. ¹³ Morā brevissimā. ¹⁴ Omnium ordinum. ¹⁵ Corporum graviorum.

Translate into Latin : — ¹ We shall place higher towers. ² You have prepared better soldiers. ³ They had destroyed the most ancient towns. ⁴ Let us fortify

the town with higher towers. ⁵ Let us fill the town with more spirited soldiers. ⁶ They will fortify the camp with a higher rampart. ⁷ Prepare a very brief delay. ⁸ He commands all ranks. ⁹ They wept-for (their) most loving king.

Exercise 19.

Translate : — ¹ Princeps militibus pugnantibus imperavit. ² A militibus acribus pugnatur.* ³ Bella gravia bonos milites delebunt. ⁴ Turres altae a militibus veteribus in muro erant conlocatae. ⁵ Fossae altae militum acrium corporibus complentur. ⁶ Omnia Gallorum oppida sunt deleta. ⁷ Turribus altis in vallo conlocandis † castra nostra muniemus. ⁸ Turrim altam in alta ripa conlocarent. ⁹ Principum cura oppida vetera muniet. ¹⁰ Militum amantium corpora in castra portare flentes ‡ paraveramus. ¹¹ Audiebatis Romanorum copias gravibus bellis esse deletas. ¹² Ab omnibus ordinibus pugnatum est. ¹³ Gravia militum pericula audiamus. ¹⁴ Partem castrorum a nostris occupatam esse audiveramus. ¹⁵ Milites acres ad pugnandum esse auditur. § ¹⁶ Regibus graves esse curas auditum est. §

Exercise 20.

Translate into Latin : — ¹ The way to the gates was short. ² The spirited soldiers prepared to place a high

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* What would the personal form be? See REMARK preceding Exercise 18.

† See Exercise 17, Table *.

‡ The participle agrees with the subject *we*, implied in the verb-ending.

§ The passive of a transitive verb, as **audio**, is often used impersonally, **auditur**, *it is heard*, **audiebatur**, *it was heard*, etc.

tower on the rampart. ⁸ The bodies of the spirited soldiers filled the deep ditches. ⁴ In ancient wars our towns were seized by the chiefs of the Gauls. ⁵ Our men were fighting * with fresh forces. ⁶ The soldiers fighting with swords destroyed all the forces of the Gauls. ⁷ Old towns were destroyed by the Romans in severe wars. ⁸ We shall weep-for the happy chief beloved by Gauls and Romans. ⁹ A broad camp was fortified by the care of our chief in a tall forest. ¹⁰ A-fight-took-place in the way. ¹¹ There-will-be-fighting, not without brief delay, but without flight. ¹² All ranks are prepared for † fighting. ¹³ We heard *that* a part of the town had been seized by the king in the beginning of the year. ¹⁴ By seizing part of the town the king prepared to fight. ¹⁵ It is heard *that* there-is-fighting. ‡ ¹⁶ It was heard *that* there-had-been-fighting. §

VIII. — COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

How are the Comparative and Superlative formed? 89; G. 86; H. 162.

Compare —

altus, *high.*	**brevis,** *short.*
lātus, *wide.*	**amāns,** *loving.*
gravis, *heavy.*	**fēlix,** *happy.*

How do adjectives ending in -**er** form the Superlative? 89, *a ;* G. 88, 1 ; H. 163, 1.

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* Give both the personal and the impersonal form.
† Use **ad** with the gerund.
‡ Pres. inf.
§ Perf. inf.

Compare —

miser, *wretched.*	**crēber,** *frequent.*
līber, *free.*	**integer,** *fresh.*
asper, *rough.*	**ăcer,** *spirited.*
aeger, *sick.*	**vetus,** *old.*

vetus lacks the comparative form in classical Latin.

Learn the irregular comparison of **bonus,** *good;* **malus,** *bad;* **magnus,** *great;* **parvus,** *small;* **multus,** *much;* 90; G. 89; H. 165.

Declension of the Comparative and Superlative.

The Superlative of all adjectives belongs to the Vowel Declension, and is declined like **bonus, -a, -um.**

The Comparative belongs to the Consonant Declension.

Learn the paradigm of the comparative, **melior,** [ameliorate], 86; like **altior,** G. 87; like **tristior,** H. 154.

Like the paradigm decline the comparative of each adjective which has been compared.

RULE OF SYNTAX 12. The Comparative may be followed by the Ablative signifying *than;* as, **gladius pilo brevior est,** *a sword is shorter than a javelin.*

Suggestion. It will be best to learn here from the paradigm **moneo** the less regular forms of the E conjugation. See pp. 80, 81; G. 129, 130; H. 207, 208.

Exercise 21.

[NOTE: The superlative may often be translated by *very* with the positive.]

Translate: — ¹Belli pericula sunt gravissima. ²Plurimi liberi sunt Gallis. ³Regem monebimus muros

esse oppido altissimos. ⁴ Castra latissima vallo fossāque altissima munientur. ⁵ Scutum gladio gravius est. ⁶ Castra loco munitissimo * conlocate. ⁷ Proelia Gallorum veterum creberrima erant. ⁸ Castra latiora vallo altiori munitote. ⁹ Fuga pugnā miserior erat. ¹⁰ Praesidia † optima gladii scutaque sunt. ¹¹ Oppido nostro occupando praesidium melius paravisti. ¹² Oppidis omnibus occupandis praesidia meliora parabitis. ¹³ Audimus pugnatum esse. ¹⁴ Audivimus fugam pugnā miseriorem esse.

Exercise 22.

Translate into Latin : — ¹ We shall prepare better places for our loving soldiers. ² Swords and shields are better defences than walls. ³ Very ‡ high towers were placed on the rampart. ⁴ The soldiers of the Romans were happier than the chiefs of the Gauls. ⁵ We seized the smaller camp without delay. ⁶ Let us warn the boys *that* the way is not very short. ⁷ They hear *that* swords are the best defence. ⁸ Very severe battles had destroyed very many soldiers. ⁹ The Romans *had* fresher forces. ¹⁰ The swords of loving soldiers are the best defence of (their) king. ¹¹ We fortified the greater camp by placing more and higher towers on the rampart. ¹² Warn the chiefs of the Gauls *that* the Romans' camp is very strongly fortified. ¹³ The Gauls *had* more children than the Romans. § ¹⁴ Let the town be fortified for our sake in the best manner. ¹⁵ It is heard *that* the danger is very great.

---

* Translate, " very strongly fortified."

† **Praesidia** is the subject of **sunt**.

‡ The superlative is either absolute or relative. *Very high* is the absolute superlative; *highest*, the relative superlative: the same form in Latin for both.

§ " Romans " must be in the dative, as well as " Gauls."

IX. — THE CONSONANT (OR THIRD) CONJUGATION.

The special characteristic of the Third Conjugation is its *short connecting vowels*, ĕ and ĭ, in the Present System. The Perfect and Supine Systems are quite variously formed.

A. In the Present System —

The future and present subjunctive signs, ē and ā, and the connecting vowels, **e** and **u**, occur the same as in the Fourth Conjugation. See page 24 (2). But,

(1) ĕ precedes **-ris** or **-re** in the present indicative and infinitive, and the imperfect subjunctive.

(2) ĭ elsewhere precedes the endings (except before **-o** and **-n**) of the present indicative and the imperative.

(3) The present imperative active, 2 sing., affixes ĕ to the stem, and the present infinitive passive affixes ĭ.

B. In the Perfect System —

The sign, **v**, is very often changed, either to **u**, as in **monui**, of the Second Conjugation, or to **s.** Other variations occur.

C. In the *Supine* system —

The sign **t** is often changed to **s.**

Learn the paradigm **tego**, pp. 82, 83; **emo**, G. 131–134; **rego**, H. 209, 210; and point out the peculiarities that have been specified.

1. Inflect in the Third Conjugation, Active, —

rego (stem, reg-), **regere, rexi, rectus,** [regulate], *rule.*
dīco (st. dic-), **dicere, dixi, dictus,** [dictionary], *say.*
dūco (st. duc-), **ducere, duxi, ductus,** [duct], *lead.*
mitto (st. mitt-), **mittere, mīsi, missus,** [mission],
    send, throw, dismiss.
posco (st. posc-), **poscere, poposci,** *demand, ask-for.*

In the present imperative, active, 2d person singular, **dīco** has **dīc**, and **dūco** has **dūc**.

In the perfect active, **dixi** is for **dic-si**, **misi** for **mit-si**, **rexi** for **reg-si**.

For **poposci**, see 124, *c*; G. 153, 5; H. 255, 1.

2. Inflect the same verbs in the Third Conjugation, Passive. **Posco** wants the supine system.

3. Inflect the following participles : —

PRESENT.	PERFECT.
dīcens *saying.*	dictus, *said.*
dūcens *leading.*	ductus, *led.*
mittens, *sending.*	missus, *sent.*
poscens, *asking-for.*	——.
regens, *ruling.*	rectus, *ruled.*

RULE OF SYNTAX 13. Length of Time is expressed by the Accusative ; as, **multos annos rexit,** *he ruled many years.*

Exercise 23.

Translate: — ¹ Equos acres esse dixit. ² Pericula curam poscunt. ³ Castra esse munitissima dixerunt. ⁴ In * poenam poscemini. ⁵ In Gallos copias misit. ⁶ Militum gladii optimum regis praesidium esse dicuntur. ⁷ Integrae Romanorum copiae in libera Gallorum oppida non missae sunt. ⁸ Milites numerum gladiorum majorem poposcerunt. ⁹ Poscite equos, servos, arma. ¹⁰ Patres boni filios amantes non gravibus imperiis regunt. ¹¹ Milites sine morā in castra missi sunt. ¹² Copiis integris sine fugā pugnabatur. ¹³ Milites moram pugnae poscentes in castra minora duxit. ¹⁴ Curas mittite. ¹⁵ Moram, non fugam poscimus. ¹⁶ Imperii praesidia copiis in oppida mittendis erunt

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* In here means "for "; in the next sentence, "against."

parata. [17] Vias esse asperrimas dicitur. * [18] Gallos a principibus acribus regi auditur. [19] Romani plurimos annos a regibus regebantur. [20] Arma meā causā poposcisse dicerentur.

RULE OF SYNTAX 14. A word denoting a *part* is limited by a Genitive denoting the *whole*; as, **partem copiarum poposcit,** *he asked-for part of the forces.*

Exercise 24.

Translate into Latin: — [1] We will ask-for a larger number of javelins and swords. [2] You have sent all the horses out of the town. [3] Our king had ruled very many years. [4] All ranks have asked-for a delay of the war. [5] He said *that* the cares of empire are very severe. [6] The Gauls are said to be ruled by many chiefs. [7] A very brief delay is asked-for. [8] Our forces will be led into a very strongly fortified † camp. [9] Our soldiers are said to have thrown their javelins without delay. [10] The Romans were said to be sending forces into fortified camps. [11] Say to your king, *that* swords are our best defence. [12] It was said *that* a part of the forces had been sent against ‡ the Gauls.

The Consonant (or Third) Conjugation, continued.

I Stems.

The peculiarity of this form of the Third Conjugation is that ĭ is added to the stem, —

(1) before **o** and **u** in the present indicative and future imperative.

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* Impersonal; see Exercise 19, Note §.
† See Exercise 21, Note *.
‡ See Exercise 23, Note *.

(2) before **e** in the imperfect and future indicative, the present participle, the gerund, and the gerundive.

(3) before **ā** in the present subjunctive.

In other respects these **I** stems are inflected like other verbs of this conjugation.

Learn the paradigm, **capio**, [captious], p. 83; G. 139, 140; H. 218, 219.

[Observe the difference in *quantity* between **capis** and **audīs**, **capimus** and **audīmus**, **capitis** and **audītis**, **capito**, **capite**, and **audīto**, **audīte**.]

Suggestion. Compare the paradigms of **capio** and **audio**, and point out the similar forms.

Capio makes many compounds with prepositions, changing the radical syllable CAP to CIP and CĒP, as will be seen in the following vocabulary: —

1. Inflect like **capio** the following, in the Active Voice: —

accipio (ad + capio), accipere, accēpi, acceptus, [accept], *receive*.
excipio (ex + capio), excipere, excēpi, exceptus, [except], *meet*, *catch*.
recipio (re + capio), recipere, recēpi, receptus, [receive], *recover*.
suscipio (sub + capio), suscipere, suscēpi, susceptus, [susceptible], *undertake*.
facio, facere, fēci, factus, [fact], *do, make, cause* (imperative second sing. act., **fac**).

Facio also makes compounds, changing FAC to FIC and FĒC, as in the following vocabulary : —

afficio (ad + facio), afficere, affēci, affectus, *affect*.†
conficio (con + facio), conficere, confēci, confec-
     tus, [confectionery], *perform, finish, exhaust*.
efficio (ex + facio), efficere, effēci, effectus, *effect*.†
interficio (inter + facio), interficere, interfēci, in-
     terfectus, *kill.*

2. Inflect all the above verbs in the Passive Voice.

The passive of **facio** is wanting in the present sys-
tem, except the participle.

The irregular verb **fīo** is used instead, 142; G. 188; H. 294.
Some of the prepositions used to form compound verbs in
the preceding vocabularies have been already learned. Of the
rest, **re** signifies *back;* **sub**, *under;* **con** (same as **cum**),
together; **inter**, *between.*

Exercise 25.

Translate : — [1] Milites amantissimi principem felicem
accipiunt. [2] Integrae Romanorum copiae Gallos exce-
perunt. [3] Castrorum opus muniendorum suscepimus.
[4] Opus vestrum sine morā conficite. [5] Silvae asperae
militibus nostris magnam moram faciebant. [6] Bellum
grave confecistis. [7] Curae maximi imperii regendi re-
gem optimum * confecerant. [8] Romani Gallos inter-
ficere parant. [9] Nostros magnam partem Gallorum
interfecisse dicitur. [10] Dic principi. [11] Gallorum copiae
a nostris excipientur. [12] Duc milites. [13] Fac bellum
Gallis. † [14] Causa regis a militibus suscipitur. [15] Op-
pidi muniendi opus non susceptum est. [16] Ex equo
pugnans interfectus est. [17] Proelii moram esse factam

---

* Translate **optimus**, "*excellent.*"
† The dative here denotes "against"; *i.e.*, for the disadvantage of.

auditur.   ¹⁸ Opus breve magna cum curā est confectum.
¹⁹ Gallorum copiae esse interfectae dicuntur.   ²⁰ Curis
gravioribus conficeremini.   ²¹ Operis suscipiendi mora
principem curis afficit gravibus.

Exercise 26.

Translate into Latin: — ¹ He made a tower higher
than the rampart.   ² It is said * *that* our (men) have
caught a part of the horses.   ³ We shall not undertake
the work of recovering the town.   ⁴ A very severe bat-
tle had caused delay to our forces.   ⁵ We shall perform
a heavier work.   ⁶ Very many wars have exhausted the
Gauls.   ⁷ Our (men) are prepared to kill the Gauls.
⁸ The Gauls will be met by our forces.   ⁹ The work of
placing high towers on the rampart had been under-
taken by our (men).   ¹⁰ Our (men) fighting on horseback
were slain.   ¹¹ Say to your king *that* the towns have
not been recovered.   ¹² Lead our forces into a more
strongly † fortified camp.   ¹³ You have received the
largest part of the empire.   ¹⁴ Delay in (of) finishing
the work has been caused by the flight of the chief.
¹⁵ The work of fortifying the town will have exhausted
our forces.   ¹⁶ Cause delay of battle by leading our
forces into a fortified town.   ¹⁷ The king, ruling many
years, is exhausted by the heaviest cares.

X. — Personal and Demonstrative Pronouns.

Learn the paradigms of the Personal Pronouns, **ego,
tu, sui,** 98 ; G. 98–100 ; H. 184.

Sui is to be used only to denote the *same person as
the subject* of the sentence.   **Sui** is therefore called the
Reflexive Pronoun.

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* See Exercise 23, Note *, p. 49.
† Put munītus in the comparative.

REMARK 1. The Personal Pronouns, **ego, tu, nos, vos**, are seldom used in the Nominative except for *emphasis* or *distinction*, as the personal ending of the verb indicates the subject.

Instead of the possessive genitives, **mei, tui, sui**, etc., the possessive adjectives, **meus, tuus, suus**, etc., are used. These have already been given among adjectives of the vowel declension.

The usual pronoun of the Third Person, when the Reflexive is not required, is **is, ea, id**, commonly classed among the Demonstrative Pronouns.

Learn the paradigms of the Demonstrative Pronouns, **is, hic, iste, ille, ipse, idem**, [identity], 101 ; G. 100–102 ; H. 186.

Observe that **idem** is declined by adding the syllable **-dem** to **is** (or **i**), and changing **m** to **n** before **d**. Note also the different quantities of **īdem**, masc., and **ĭdem**, neut.; also of **eādem**, fem. abl., and **eădem**, fem. nom. and neut. pl.

ipse and **idem** are sometimes termed *intensive* or *determinative pronouns.*

Example of the Combined Declension of a Noun with a Demonstrative Pronoun.

N. **ille miles**, *that soldier*.	**illi milites**, *those soldiers*.
G. **illius militis**.	**illorum militum**.
D. **illi militi**.	**illis militibus**.
Ac. **illum militem**.	**illos milites**.
V. (wanting).	(wanting).
Ab. **illo milite**.	**illis militibus**.

REMARK 2. A Demonstrative Pronoun usually precedes its Noun.

Decline in like manner —

haec via, *this way.*	**id oppidum**, *that town.*
illud opus, *that work.*	**idem bellum**,*the same war.*
ipse princeps, *the chief himself.*	**eae copiae**, *those forces* (plural).
ipsa causa,*the very cause,* or *the cause itself.*	**ea castra**, *that camp* (plural).

      eaedem copiae, *the same forces* (plural).
      eadem castra, *the same camp* (plural).

Distinctive Uses : —

    Hic denotes what is near, *this, these.*
    Ille denotes what is remote, *that, those.*
    Iste denotes *this-of-yours, that-of-yours.*
    Is denotes *that*, or *the*, simply for reference or definition.

When used without a noun —

    Hic means *he*, in reference to a person *near*.
    Ille means *he*, in reference to a person *yonder*.
    Iste means *he*, in reference to a person *who has been spoken to*.
    Is means *he*, without any such special reference.

Accordingly, **hic** is called the Demonstrative of the First Person; **iste**, of the Second Person; **ille**, of the Third Person.

CAUTIONS. — 1. Translate *his, her, their*, by the genitive **ejus**, or **eorum**. But when *his*, etc., refer to a preceding subject, translate by the proper form of **suus**, in agreement with its noun.

2. Likewise translate *him, her, them*, by **eum, eam, eos**; but, when denoting a preceding subject, by **se**.

3. So, *to him*, etc., by **ei, iis**; but, when denoting a preceding subject, by **sibi**.

REMARK 3. The neuter plural of pronouns and adjectives is often used without a noun, where in English the word *thing* or *things* may be supplied; as, —

haec, *these things,* or *this.* **bona,** *good things.*
illa, *those things,* or *that.* **nostra,** *our things.*
eadem, *the same things,* or **omnia,** *all things, every-*
   the same.   *thing.*

A few adjectives of the First and Second Declension substitute for the common case-endings of the genitive and dative singular, in all genders, the pronominal forms -**īus** and -**i.** 83, *a*; G. 35; H. 151.

Decline accordingly —

nūllus, [null], *no, no one, not-a.* **tōtus,** [total], *whole.*
sōlus, [sole], *only, alone.*   **ūnus,** [unit], *one.*

Decline in combination the following: —

nūllus locus, *no place.*   **tōtum bellum,** *the whole*
sōla causa, *the only*   *war.*
   cause.   **ūna castra,** *one camp*
haec causa sōla, *this*   (*plural*).
   cause alone.

REMARK 4. **unus,** though singular in *meaning,* must be plural in *form,* whenever it has to agree with a noun which, though singular in meaning, is plural in form; as, **una castra,** *one camp.*

Exercise *e* (*optional*).

Translate: —[1] Hanc viam. [2] His militibus. [3] Hac causā. [4] Illa mora. [5] Illā morā. [6] In illo bello. [7] Regis ipsius. [8] Istud scutum. [9] Huic operi. [10] Horum ordinum. [11] Militum ipsorum. [12] Eodem in proelio.

13 Eadem via. 14 Eādem viā. 15 Ejus pugnae causā. 16 In iis castris. 17 Unius militis causā. 18 Totius belli cura. 19 Eidem viro ipsi.

Translate into Latin : — 1 By this way. 2 To that man. 3 Of this town. 4 Of those soldiers. 5 In that town of yours. 6 In the same ditch. 7 For the king himself. 8 Of the chiefs themselves. 9 The care of the same work. 10 By the delay of the same soldiers. 11 In this very battle. 12 The danger of this one town. 13 The flight of the chief alone. 14 For that whole work. 15 On account of this delay of yours.

RULE OF SYNTAX 15. A second Dative, denoting purpose or result, is often used with the Dative of the person or thing concerned; as, **murus nobis est praesidio,** *the wall is (for) a defence to us.*

Exercise 27.

Translate : — 1 Omnia nostra nobiscum * portamus. 2 Omnia sua secum * portavit. 3 Se † aegrum esse dixit. 4 Eum † aegrum esse dixisti. 5 Ejus † equum confectum esse dixerunt. 6 Haec mihi multos annos curae fuerunt. 7 Illa Gallis solis praesidio erunt. 8 Omnia bona iis † fuissent. 9 Easdem curas sibi † esse dicunt. 10 Tibi soli imperas. 11 Hae turres illis altiores sunt. 12 Nullius militis corpus ex illo proelio receptum est. 13 Nullo anno curas graviores suscepimus. 14 Princeps totius operis curam sibi poposcit. 15 Horum castrorum muniendorum opus a nostris conficietur. 16 Nos tuā causā

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* The preposition **cum** is thus annexed to the ablative of the personal pronouns: not **cum me,** but **mecum,** etc.

† Carefully note the distinction between the reflexive and the demonstrative.

ista **omnia** suscipiemus; tu´ nostrā * haec confice.
[17] Hanc partem copiarum in Gallos misimus; illam in
castra vestra duximus. [18] A nobis ipsis ex equis pug-
natum erat. [19] Haec regi dic ipsi.

Exercise 28.

Translate into Latin: — [1] This ditch is wider than
that. [2] They say *that* this way is shorter than that.
[3] Say this to the king alone. [4] This is said to the sol-
dier himself. [5] The Gauls themselves had killed them.†
[6] They said *that* severe battles had exhausted them.†
[7] The king himself had undertaken the care of that
whole empire. [8] To me myself you have said every-
thing. [9] Send the same good things to‡ us. [10] Lead
not-a soldier to the gates. [11] That work of yours was
accomplished in the beginning of this year. [12] Those
horses of yours will be (for) a care to you. [13] You will
be exhausted by these cares of yours. [14] The same
rampart will be (for) a defence to the camp and to the
town. [15] *We* § will undertake this work with you; *you*
(will undertake) that with us. [16] For our sake *you*
have done these things; for your (sake ||) *we* will do
the same. [17] The work of placing these towers will be
undertaken by the same soldiers. [18] The-battle-will-be-
fought ¶ by you alone.

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* Supply **causā.**
† See Exercise 27, Note †.
‡ See page 27 (1).
§ The *italicized* pronoun is emphatic.
|| See Exercise 27, Note *.
¶ **pugno,** impersonal.

XI. — PERIPHRASTIC CONJUGATIONS.

[*Periphrastic* signifies a *roundabout* mode of expression.]

These differ in name, rather than in kind, from what has been already met with in the *compound tenses* of the passive voice. One tense of the periphrastic conjugation, indeed, has been already met with, viz., the future infinitive active of all verbs, as **amaturus esse**. In these compound tenses, to which the name of " periphrastic conjugation " is restricted, the participle in -**rus** and the participle in -**dus** are combined with the copula **sum** to express relations for which the simple verb has no special forms. It is in precisely the same way that the participle in -**tus** is combined with **sum** in the supine system to supply the deficient forms of the simple verb. Compare these three : —

1. **amatus** — *beloved*, [already loved], i.e., *I have been loved.*
2. **amaturus** — **sum,** *I am* — *intending to love.*
3. **amandus** — *worthy to be loved.*

But it will be seen from the above examples that, in the periphrastic conjugation, **sum** and the participles in -**rus** and -**dus** retain in their combinations the meanings which they have separately. In the compound tenses of the passive, on the other hand, **sum** and the participle in -**tus**, when combined, have a new and special meaning. Thus, **amaturus eram** means, *I was about to love.* But **amatus eram** means, not *I was loved,* but, *I had been loved.*

Learn the paradigms, 129 ; G. 149, 150, 239, 243 ; H. 233, 234, 466, Note.

We have here a new use of what we have hitherto known and used as the *gerundive.*

1. The participle in -**dus**, when used as an *attributive* adjective, is called the gerundive, and has the active meaning of the gerund; as, **oppidi occupandi,** *of seizing the town.*

2. But when used as a *predicate* adjective, it has the meaning of a future passive participle; as, **oppidum est occupandum,** *the town is to be seized.*

NOTE: **amaturus fui** is very often translated, *I should have loved,* like **amavissem.**

amandus fui is very often translated, *I should have been loved,* like **amatus essem.**

But the difference between **amaturus fui** (when so translated) and **amavissem** is, that the former expresses an *intention* which was not fulfilled.

The difference between **amandus fui** (when so translated) and **amatus essem** is, that the former expresses what *ought* to, or *must,* have been, and the latter what *would* have been.

Inflect the Periphrastic Conjugations, Active and Passive, of the following verbs : **occupo, deleo, munio, mitto, facio.**

REMARK 1. The tenses of the periphrastic conjugations are inflected through the several persons and numbers precisely like the compound tenses of the passive voice. Example : — **amaturus** (or **amandus**) **sum, es, est; amaturi sumus, estis, sunt.**

But **fuero** is very rarely combined with the participle in -**rus.**

REMARK 2. The infinitives of the *passive* periphrastic conjugation, both of intransitive and transitive verbs, are used impersonally. (Compare Exercises 17, Table **; and 19, Note §.) Examples : —

dixit pugnandum esse, *he said* $\begin{cases} \text{\textit{that it is necessary}} \\ \text{\textit{to fight.}} \\ \text{\textit{that (he) must fight.}} \end{cases}$

monet dicendum esse, *he* $\begin{cases} that\ it\ is\ necessary \\ to\ speak. \\ that\ (we)\ must \\ speak. \end{cases}$
  warns (*us*)

REMARK 3. In both the compound and the periphrastic forms of the infinitive, **esse** is very often omitted. Example : —

haec facta (esse) dixit, $\begin{cases} he\ said\ that\ this\ had\ been \\ done. \end{cases}$

REMARK 4. The passive periphrastic form may often be best translated by an active form in English. Example : —

haec causa mihi est
    suscipienda, $\begin{cases} this\ cause\ ought\ to\ be\ under- \\ taken\ by\ me\ ;\ better, \\ I\ ought\ to\ undertake\ this \\ cause. \end{cases}$

Practise this substitution in the following Exercises : —

The preceding examples should be committed to memory.

RULE OF SYNTAX 16. With the participle in **-dus** the Agent is in the Dative; as, **mihi pugnandum est,** *I must fight.*

Exercise 29.

[NOTE: Translate the participle in **-rus** by *intending-to* or *going-to.*]

Translate : — [1] Isti milites haec castra munitissima mecum sunt occupaturi. [2] Gallorum principes haec nobis dicturi erant. [3] Te Gallis ipsis bellum (esse) facturum dixerunt. [4] Haec tibi curae futura * sunt. [5] Vos illa omnia confecturos (esse) audiveramus. [6] Rex haec in

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* See paradigm of **sum.**

bonam partem * accepturus esse dicitur. ⁷ Eos vallum turribus altioribus munituros esse auditur. ⁸ Omnia tibi erunt facienda. ⁹ Praesidia belli meliora paranda erant. ¹⁰ Ex equis pugnandum est. ¹¹ Audient sibi pugnandum esse. ¹² Cura horum operum nobis fuit suscipienda.† ¹³ Omnia tua tibi tecum portanda (esse) dixit. ¹⁴ Mora pugnae vobis non est facienda. ¹⁵ Id oppidum veterrimum nobis est delendum. ¹⁶ Ipsi sine mora se interfecturi fuerunt. †

Exercise 30.

Translate into Latin : — ¹ We are going to carry all our things with us. ² They were going to kill the king himself. ³ You ought to be led with us into the same town and by the same way. ⁴ He said *that* he ‡ was intending to make war. ⁵ Those very ancient towns ought not to be destroyed by our chief. ⁶ That whole work is going to be (for) a care to you. ⁷ Our cause ought to be heard by you, and yours § by us. ⁸ They said *that* they ‡ alone were going to fight on horseback. ⁹ You ought to hear ‖ this for my sake. ¹⁰ We have been warned *that* we must speak. ¹¹ They heard *that* they ‡ must fight. ¹² We ourselves ought to make war. ¹³ We heard *that* they ¶ would have taken ** everything in good part. ¹⁴ Our king is intending to send not-a soldier to that war.

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* In **bonam partem accipere** = " to take in good part."

† See Note on **amaturus** and **amandus fui**, fine print, page 59.

‡ Reflexive.

§ *Your* agreeing with *cause* understood. A noun, already just used, is omitted in Latin, as in English. See Exercise 27, Note *.

‖ See REMARK 4, page 60.

¶ Not reflexive.

** See Exercise 29, Note †.

XII. — PARTICIPLES AND PARTICIPIAL PHRASES.

An important peculiarity (or idiom) in which the Latin differs from the English is in the use of participles and participial phrases, where the English uses clauses ; that is, verbs in agreement with nominative cases. Thus, **milites in oppidum accepti principem interfecerunt** would be best rendered in English, "the soldiers, *when they had been* received into the town, killed the chief. Compare the following : —

A. **milites opus susceptum confecerunt**, translated, —

1. Literally ⎰ The soldiers finished the *undertaken*
⎱ work ;

better,

2. Idiomatically ⎰ The soldiers finished the work *which they had undertaken* ; or,
The soldiers *undertook and* finished the work.

B. **Romani Gallos exceptos interficiunt**, translated, —

1. Literally ⎰ The Romans kill the Gauls *having been caught* ;

better,

2. Idiomatically ⎰ The Romans kill the Gauls *when they have caught them* ; or,
The Romans *catch and* kill the Gauls.

292 ; G. 667, 671 ; H. 549, 4, 5.

Commit the preceding examples to memory.

Exercise 31.

Translate the following participles idiomatically : —
¹ Principes milites receptos monebat. ² Oppida a Gallis in silvis asperrimis conlocata sumus occupaturi. ⁸ Galli pila a militibus in oppidum missa excipiebant. ⁴ Pila excepta mittuntur. ⁵ Corpora militum interfectorum sunt recipienda. ⁶ Haec a te dicta nos curā gravissimā afficiunt. ⁷ Romani oppida capta delebant. ⁸ Castra a Romanis vallo alto munita capta erunt. ⁹ Romani turres ipsas a Gallis conlocatas deleturi fuerunt captas.

Exercise 32.

Translate into Latin, rendering the italicized words by participles : — ¹ We will catch the javelins *which have been thrown* by the Romans. ² They have destroyed the defences *which had been prepared* by the Romans. ⁸ The soldiers will weep for the chief *who has been killed* by the servants. ⁴ The Romans *took and* destroyed the towns of the Gauls. ⁵ The soldiers *recovered and* wept (over) the body of the chief *who had been killed.* ⁶ They will *catch and* kill the soldier.

The Ablative Absolute.

The constantly recurring participial phrase is called the ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE. Instead of a noun in the nominative case with a verb in agreement, the noun (or pronoun) is put in the ablative case with a participle in agreement. The ablative noun and its participle are, however, *to be translated* just like the nominative case and its verb, a conjunction (*when, after, while, because, if, although,* and the like) being prefixed. See 255; G. 408, 409; H. 431, 1, 2.

The participles thus employed are the present (in -**ns**), and oftener the perfect (in -**tus**); rarely the others.

1. Examples with perfect participles: —

bello facto, *after war had been made.*
castris munitis, *when the camp had been fortified.*
turri conlocata, *after a tower had been placed.*
praesidio parato, *when defence had been prepared.*
militibus missis, *when soldiers had been sent.*

The same examples may also be rendered participially; as, *having made war,* or *after making war; having fortified a camp,* or *the camp being fortified,* etc.

2. Examples with present participles: —

principe imperante, *while the chief was commanding,*
      or *under command of the chief.*
me dicente, *while I was speaking.*
flentibus nostris, *while our (friends) were weeping.*

Commit the preceding examples to memory.

Like the foregoing examples, 1 and 2, translate the following clauses introduced by *italicized* conjunctions: —

Exercise 33.

[NOTE: Only a noun or pronoun other than the subject of the leading verb can be used in the ablative absolute.]

[1] *After* the forces had been led to the gates, the Romans took the town. [2] *When* the town had been destroyed by the Romans, the chief was killed. [3] *Because* the chief had been killed, the Gauls wept. [4] *While* our men were fighting, a beginning of flight

was made by the Gauls. [5] *While* you were asking-for delay, the town was filled with soldiers. [6] *Although* we were preparing defences, the town was taken by the king.

XIII. — SUPPLEMENTARY.

As introductory to the concluding Exercise, or to the first lesson in Cæsar, learn the following : —

1. The Fourth and Fifth Declensions of Nouns, 68, 69, 72, 73 ; G. 67–70 ; H. 116, 118, 120, 123.

2. Numerals, up to *ten*, 94, *a, b, c* ; G. 92, 93 ; H. 174, 175.

3. Relative, Interrogative, and Indefinite Pronouns, 103, 104, 105, *a–d* ; G. 103–105. H. 187–190.

4. The Comparison of Adverbs, 92 ; G. 91 ; H. 306.

5. Deponent Verbs, 135 ; G. 211, 141–148 ; H. 231, 232.

6. Abbreviated Forms, 128, *a* ; G. 151 ; H. 235, 238.

Suggestions. As to Deponent Verbs, if the other paradigms of verbs have been well mastered, it is hardly necessary to do more than to read the deponent paradigms aloud in the class, giving the meaning of each form, according to the rule, that *a deponent is a verb with passive form and active meaning.*

For the tables of the Synopsis of Deponent Verbs, see Part II.

Irregular and Defective Verbs and Nouns may be learned best by taking them one by one, as they occur in daily reading.

Exercise *f* (*optional*).
[See the Vocabulary following.]

Translate: — [1] Una erat magno usui res praeparata a nostris. [2] Magna pars diei jam consumpta erat. [3] His-

rebus fiebat.[a]   [4] Caesar duas cohortes constituit. [5] Caesar tres legiones misit. [6] Insula naturā est triquetra, cujus unum latus est contra Galliam. [7] Caesar se cum sola decima legione dixit iturum,[b] cui[c] maxime confidebat. [8] Si quid his accidit, eundem casum ferunt.[d] [9] Caesar suis imperavit, ne quod telum in hostes rejicerent.[k]   [10] Aliquos ex navi egredientes conspexerant. [11] Quaecumque bella geri vis,[e] sine ullo labore tuo ego conficiam.   [12] Caesar aliquid novi consilii[f] a barbaris initum[g] esse suspicabatur.   [13] Dumnorigi custodes ponit, ut quae agat,[h] quibuscum loquatur,[h] scire possit.[i,k]   [14] Caesar constituit, quid vectigalis[f] Britannia penderet.[h]   [15] Remis contendit, ut eam partem insulae caperet,[k] qua optimus esset[i] egressus.

Vocabulary to Exercise *f*.

[The figures indicate the declension or conjugation : *n.* = neuter.]

ūsus, 4, *use.*

prae-paro, 1, *prepare.*

jam, *already.*

consūmo, 3, -psi, -ptus, *consume.*

Caesar, 3, *Cæsar.*

cohors, 3, *cohort* (500 men).

constituo, 3, -i, -tus, *station, determine.*

legio, 3, *legion* (5000 men).

insula, 1, *island.*

natūra, 1, *nature.*

triquetrus, -a, -um, *triangular.*

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a Fio, 142; G. 188; H. 294.

b Eo, 141; G. 185; H. 295.

c "In which," 227; G. 345; H. 385, II.

d Fero, 139; G. 186; H. 292.

e Volo, 138; G. 189; H. 293.

f 216, 3; G. 371; H. 397, 3.

g In-eo, 141; G. 185; H. 295.

h 334; G. 469; H. 529, I.

i quibuscum = cum quibus.

j 120, *b*; G. 115; H. 290, II.

k 317; G. 545; H. 497, II.

l 342; G. 631; H. 529, II.

latus, *g.* lateris, 3, *n. side.*

contrā, *opposite.*

Gallia, 1, *Gaul.*

decimus, -a, -um, *tenth.*

maximē, *most.*

con-fīdo, 3, -fīsus, *confide.*

ac-cido, 3, -i, *happen.*

cāsus, 4, *lot.*

nē quis, *that — not any.*

tēlum, 2, *missile.*

hostis, 3, *enemy.*

re-jicio, 3, -jēci, -jectus, *throw back.*

nāvis, 3, *ship.*

ē-gredior, 3, -i, -ssus, *go out, disembark.*

con-spicio, 3, -exi, -ectus, *behold.*

gero, 3, gessi, gestus, *wage.*

ullus, -a, -um, *any.*

labor, 3, *labor.*

novus, -a, -um, *new.*

consilium, 2, *plan.*

barbari, 2, plural, *barbarians.*

in-eo, 4, *enter into, devise.*

suspicor, 1, *suspect.*

Dumnorix, 3, *Dumnorix.*

custōs, 3, *guard.*

pōno, 3, posui, positus, *set.*

ut, *so that.*

ago, 3, ēgi, actus, *do.*

loquor, 3, -i, locūtus, *speak.*

scio, 4, *know.*

vectigal, 3, *n. tribute.*

Britannia, 1, *Britain.*

pendo, 3, -i, -sus, *pay.*

rēmus, 2, *oar.*

con-tendo, 3, -i, -tus, *endeavor.*

quā, *where.*

ēgressus, 4, *landing.*

XIV. — Directions for Beginning to Read.

[The following suggestions are offered to those who may not find accessible the book referred to in the Preface, as a helpful sequel to these Exercises.]

The best reading book is the Latin author himself. Easier steps for the beginner are made by no " Reader," than any teacher may make for his class by *selecting* at first the *simple sentences* of Cæsar, postponing those that are more complex and difficult, until a little practice has been gained, and the formidable look, which a Latin author at first wears to a beginner, has worn off. It is better for beginners to postpone the First Book of Cæsar, replete with speeches in indirect discourse,

until the Second, Third, and Fourth have been read. As a suggestion of the way in which progressive reading lessons may be made off-hand by every teacher, according to the varying capacity of his pupils, the second section of the Second Book of Cæsar's Gallic War is here presented, passing by the first section as too complex in its construction for present use.

Brackets indicate the sentences selected for reading. The notes indicate grammatical points to be referred to by the teacher.

[His nuntiis litterisque commōtus Caesar duas legiones in citeriore * Gallia novas * conscripsit,] et inita aestate, in interiorem Galliam qui deduceret, [Quintum Pedium legātum † misit.] Ipse, cum primum pabuli copia esse inciperet, ad exercitum venit: [dat ‡ negotium Senonibus reliquisque Gallis, qui § finitimi Belgis † erant,] uti ea, quae apud eos gerantur, cognoscant, seque de his rebus certiorem faciant. [Hi constanter * omnes nuntiāverunt, manus ‖ cōgi, exercitum in unum locum condūci.] Tum vero dubitandum non existimavit, quin ad eos proficisceretur. [Re frumentaria comparata, castra movet, diebusque circiter quindecim ad fines ‖ Belgarum pervenit. ¶]

The third and fourth sections, and the first part of the fifth section, may be skipped, on account of the indirect discourse which they contain; also the fourteenth section, and likewise, perhaps, the twenty-fifth.

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* Comparison.
† Rule for case.
‡ Formation of perfect tense.
§ Rule for construction of relative.
‖ Gender and rule.
¶ How recognized to be a present tense.

The omissions becoming less frequent, and the selections gradually including the more difficult subjunctive and infinitive constructions, nearly the whole of the last third of the book may be read unbroken, and a review will quickly supply the omitted portions.

XV. — RECOMPOSITION.

Constant practice in turning English into Latin is indispensable to permanent mastery of the inflectional forms. More is requisite for this than a weekly exercise in some manual of Latin Prose Composition. The Latin read each day furnishes material for a few sentences of English to be turned back into Latin. In this *Recomposition*, the vocabulary is before the eye, and nothing is necessary but to make changes in voice, tense, case, etc.

For example : out of the first three of the preceding bracketed selections, a number of sentences like the following may be made : —

These tidings disturbed Cæsar. Two new legions had been enrolled by Cæsar. Two lieutenants will be sent. The business has been committed to the neighboring Belgians.

The preferableness of these impromptu exercises, varying with successive classes, and avoiding the evil of inherited copies, is at once apparent. Similar exercises in recomposition may be practised upon every author that is read. After sufficient facility is gained, such exercises may be wholly impromptu, and done at sight in every lesson.

Part II.

—•◦•—

FOR BEGINNERS IN CÆSAR.

PART SECOND.

———•———

READ through each sentence, before translating it, pronouncing every word; and looking, first for the *verb*, or, if there are several verbs, for the *leading* verb. If the verbs are of different moods, the leading verb, except in indirect discourse, will commonly be in the *indicative*.

After finding the verb, look to see whether its subject is expressed, or whether it is merely implied in the *termination* of the verb.

Whether the subject is expressed, or merely implied, look next for the *modifiers* of the subject. Then look for the modifiers of the verb: the adverb, if any, first; then the *direct* object, — either an accusative or a clause; then the *indirect* object, genitive, dative, or ablative.

The subject of any verb may be found by throwing the verb into the form of a question, preceded by *what;* as, **erat**, *was* — WHAT *was?*

The subject of a verb used impersonally, must be supplied from the verb itself; as, **provisum est** (literally, it has been provided), *provision has been made.*

Accurate translation depends specially on noticing these things ; viz., the *case-endings*, the *personal endings*, and the *signs of voice, system, tense,* and *mood.*

A literal translation is often awkward English ; therefore, after getting the literal sense, put it into the best English that preserves the exact meaning of the Latin.

The Relative Pronoun, **Qui**, is often used in Latin to connect sentences which, in English, are connected by a conjunction. The relative is, in such connections, generally translated by a conjunction, with a demonstrative pronoun of the same number, gender, and case as the relative : —

Qui =
> **et is,** *and he:* Quos **quum conspexisset.** Caes. B. G. I. xlvii.
>
> **sed is,** *but* —: Quod **ubi Caesar resciit.** B. G. I. xxviii.
>
> **si is,** *if* —: Quod **commodo reipublicae facere posset.** B. G. I. xxxv.
>
> **ut is,** *that* —: **Misit** qui **cognoscerent.** B. G. I. xxi.
>
> **quum is,** *since* —: Qui **Ariovistum recepissent.** B. G. I. xxxii.
>
> *though* —: Cui **rationi locus fuisset.** B. G. I. xl.
>
> **nam is,** *for* —: **Cum decima legione de** qua **non dubitaret.** B. G. I. xl.

The Interrogative Pronoun, **Quis**, is to be translated by the Indefinite *any*, after **si**, *if*, **nisi**, *unless* ; **ne**, *that — not;* also, **num**; and the prefixes, **ec-** and **ali-**. Likewise, the interrogative adverbs, **quo**,

whither? quando, *when?* ubi, *where?* become in-definite after the same particles and prefixes.

Neque is used to signify *and not*, or *but not*, when an indicative follows; but, when a subjunctive follows, **neve** or **neu**.

Ut generally signifies *that*, before a subjunctive (*that not*, before verbs of fearing); but, before an indicative, it is commonly translated by *as* or *when*.

Dum generally signifies *until*, before a *subjunctive;* but, before an *indicative*, it generally signifies *while.*

In translating the partitive genitive, after a neuter adjective or pronoun, *of*, as the sign of the genitive, should generally be omitted; as, **plus doloris**, *more grief;* **quantum boni**, *how much good*.

Quum, followed by a pluperfect tense denoting time, may often be translated by the participle *having;* as, **quum vidisset**, *having seen*.

The subjunctive with **ut** or **qui**, denoting *purpose*, must often be translated by the English infinitive, but sometimes by a participle; as, —

Huic permisit, uti legionem collocaret,
He gave him permission TO STATION *the legion.*

Equitatum, qui hostium impetum sustineret, misit,
He sent the cavalry TO WITHSTAND *the onset of the enemy.*

eo consilio, ut Caesarem intercluderet,
with the design OF CUTTING *Cæsar off.*

The subjunctive with **ne**, denoting a *negative purpose*, is likewise often to be translated by the English infinitive, with *not;* as, —

Suis imperavit, ne quod telum in hostes rejicerent,
He ordered his men NOT TO THROW *any missile back at the enemy*

The subjunctive with **ne, quin,** or **quominus,** after **deterreo, prohibeo,** and other verbs of hindering, is to be translated by *from* with a participle; as, —

deterrere ne major multitudo transducatur,
to deter a greater number FROM CROSSING.

deterrere quin cum his consentirent,
to deter FROM JOINING THE LEAGUE *with these.*

When a double dative occurs, the sign *to* or *for* must be omitted before the *dative of service*, or must be substituted by *as,* —

Amicitiam populi Romani sibi ornamento et prae-sidio, non detrimento, esse oportere,
The friendship of the Roman people ought to be to him an honor and defence, not a detriment.

Decimam legionem subsidio nostris misit,
He sent the tenth legion AS *a reinforcement to* (or, to reinforce) *our men.*

For the idiomatic translation of impersonal and participial constructions of various kinds, see pp. 37, 38, 59, 60, 62, 64.

RULES FOR THE ORDER OF WORDS IN LATIN SENTENCES.

1. The subject is placed first; the verb, if not emphatic, last: CAESAR **duas legiones** CONSCRIPSIT.

2. The verb, if emphatic, comes earlier,—sometimes even first: **Mosa** PROFLUIT **ex monte Vosego.** REPERIEBAT **in quaerendo Caesar.**

3. Emphatic words precede the less emphatic words connected with them: **Eam partem minime** FIRMAM **hostium esse animadverterat.** But any word, except the verb, may be placed for emphasis at the end.

4. Oblique cases precede the words which govern them, but follow prepositions: DOMUM **reverti coeperunt; Trans** ID FLUMEN.

5. A genitive, depending on a neuter pronoun or adjective, follows it: **Quid** SUI CONSILII **sit ostendit.**

6. A genitive (not objective), limiting a noun with which an adjective is joined, follows the adjective, and precedes the noun: **Maximus** MILITUM **numerus.**

7. If a subjective and an objective genitive limit the same noun, the subjective precedes the noun, and the objective follows it: **Pro veteribus** HELVETIORUM **injuriis** POPULI ROMANI.

8. Demonstrative pronouns, adjectives when emphatic, numerals, correlatives, and adjectives which denote a *part* of their subject, precede

their nouns : Ipsa **victoria**. **Quum legiones** MAGNUM **spatium abessent.** DECEM **dies.** TALIS **vir.** De MEDIA **nocte.**

9. Infinitives precede the verbs on which they depend : **Castra** MUNIRE **jussit.**

10. A very short word, connected with a very long word, precedes it : VIR **fortissimus.**

11. Adverbs regularly stand immediately before the words which they modify : **Hostes** REPENTE CELERITERQUE **procurrerunt.**

12. **Autem, enim,** and **vero,** *but,* follow the first word of their clause. When the first two words belong together, or when one of them is the verb **sum, autem,** &c., may stand third.

13. **Quidem,** *indeed,* and **quoque,** *also,* follow the word to which they give emphasis. **Ne quidem,** *not even,* takes the emphatic word between **ne** and **quidem.**

14. The enclitics, **que, ne, ve,** are usually subjoined to the first word in their clause.

TABLE OF CORRELATIVES.

who,	**qui.**	*whither,*	**quo.**	*how,*	**quam.**	*whence,*	**unde.**
	is.	*thither,*	**eo.**	*so,*	**tam.**	*thence,*	**inde.**
he, or that.	**hic.** **iste.** **ille.**	*where,* *there,*	**ubi.** **ibi.**	*when,* *then,*	**quum.** **tum.**	*of what kind,* *of such kind,*	**qualis.** **talis.**

how great,	**quantus.**	*how many,*	**quot.**	*how often,*	**quoties.**
so great,	**tantus.**	*so many,*	**tot.**	*so often,*	**toties.**

WITH COMPARATIVES.	IN CO-ORDINATE CLAUSES
quo — eo ——, or **quanto — tanto.**	**cum — tum ——.**
the — the ——.	*not only — but also.*

THE FORMATION OF WORDS.

[For particulars, consult the Grammar. The following table explains the formation of words only so far as exemplified in Cæsar.]

A. Nouns are formed as follows : —

[A dot underneath a letter of the stem indicates that it disappears in the derivative.]

I. FROM NOUN STEMS.

1. *Quantitative*, denoting small size (diminutives) : —

STEM.	SUFFIX.	
adolescent, *youth,*	-ulus,	adolescentulus, *very young man*
lingua, *tongue,*	-ula,	lingula, *little tongue.*
sago, *mantle,*	-ulum,	sagulum, *short cloak*
navi, *ship,*	-cula,	navicula, *skiff.*

2. *Qualitative*, denoting some characteristic : —

sen, *old man,*	-ātus,	senatus, *senate.*
hered, *heir,*	-itas,	hereditas, *inheritance.*
sagitta, *arrow,*	-ārius,	sagittarius, *archer.*
via, *way,*	-ātor,	viātor, *wayfarer.*
funda, *sling,*	-itor,	funditor, *slinger.*
client, *client,*	-ēla,	clientela, *protection.*
viro, *man,*	-tus,	virtus, *bravery.*
testi, *witness,*	-imonium,	testimonium, *testimony.*

II. FROM ADJECTIVE STEMS.

Abstract nouns : —

STEM.	SUFFIX.	
bono, *good,*	-itas,	bonitas, *goodness.*
libero, *free,*	-tas,	libertas, *liberty.*
pio, *dutiful,*	-etas,	pietas, *dutifulness.*
juveni, *young,*	-tus,	juventus, *youth.*
clement, *clement,*	-ia,	clementia, *clemency.*
tristi, *sad,*	-itia,	tristitia, *sadness.*
molli, *weak,*	-ities,	mollities, *weakness.*
magno, *great,*	-itudo,	magnitudo, *greatness.*

III. FROM VERB STEMS.

[(s) signifies the *supine* stem.]

1. Denoting the *action* of the verb, abstractly : —

STEM.	SUFFIX.	
ama, *love,*	-or,	amor, *love.*
impera, *order,* init (s.), *enter,*	-ium,	imperium, *command.* initium, *beginning.*
leg, *collect,* stat (s.), *stand,*	-io,	legio, *legion.* statio, *station.*
junct (s.), *join,*	-ūra,	junctura, *junction.*
vict (s.), *live,*	-us,	victus, *living.*

2. Denoting the *Result, Means,* or *Agent* of the action : —

flu, *flow,*	-men,	flumen, *stream.*
impedi, *hinder,*	-mentum,	impedimentum, *hindrance.*
pa, *feed,*	-bulum,	pabulum, *fodder.*
recepta, *take back,*	-culum,	receptaculum, *retreat.*
jaci, *throw,*	-ulum,	jaculum, *javelin.*
simula, *imitate,*	-crum,	simulacrum, *likeness.*
cub, *lie down,*	-ile,	cubīle, *resting-place.*
rapi, *seize,*	-īna,	rapīna, *plunder.*
porta, *carry,*	-orium,	portorium. *toll.*
vict (s.), *conquer,*	-or,	victor, *conqueror.*

B. Adjectives are formed as follows : —

I. FROM NOUN STEMS.

1. Denoting *Quality* : —

STEM.	SUFFIX.	
ped, *foot,*	-ālis,	pedalis, *of a foot.*
auxilio, *aid,*	-āris,	auxiliaris, *auxiliary.*
ira, *anger,*	-cundus,	iracundus, *irascible.*
terra, *earth,*	-ēnus,	terrenus, *of earth.*
equo, *horse,*	-ester,	equester, *equestrian.*
ligno, *wood,*	-eus,	ligneus, *wooden.*
bello, *war,*	-icus,	bellicus, *warlike.*
puero, *boy,*	-īlis,	puerilis, *childish.*
reg, *king,*	-ius,	regius, *royal.*
periculo, *danger,*	-ōsus,	periculosus, *dangerous.*
diu (abl. case), *long,*	-tinus,	diutinus, *lasting.*

2. Denoting *Relation :* —

Roma, *Rome,*	-ānus,	Romanus, *Roman.*
ala, *wing,*	-ārius,	alarius, *on the wings.*
Avarico, *Avaricum,*	-ensis,	Avaricensis, *of Avaricum.*
alio, *other,*	-ēnus,	aliēnus, *of another.*
Gallo, *Gaul,*	-icus,	Gallicus, *Gallic.*
mari, *sea,*	-timus,	maritimus, *maritime*

II. From Adjective Stems.

repent, *sudden,*	-īnus,	repentīnus, *sudden.*
parvo, *small,*	-ulus,	parvulus, *pretty small.*

III. From Verb Stems.

1. With *Active* signification : —

STEM.	SUFFIX.	
fer, *bear,*	-ax,	ferax, *fertile.*
cupi, *desire,*	-idus,	cupidus, *desirous.*
vaca, *be empty,*	-uus,	vacuus, *empty.*

2. With *Passive* signification : —

horre, *dread,*	-bilis,	horribilis, *horrible.*
dedit (s.), *surrender,*	-icius,	dediticius, *surrendered*
faci, *make,*	-ilis,	facilis, *easy.*
exim, *take out,*	-ius,	eximius, *choice.*
capt (s.), *take,*	-īvus,	captīvus, *captive.*

IV. From Particles.

STEM.	SUFFIX.	
contra, *opposite,*	-ārius,	contrarius, *contrary.*
clam, *secretly,*	-destīnus,	clandestīnus, *secret.*

C. Verbs are formed as follows : —

I. From Noun and Adjective Stems.

STEM.	SUFFIX.	
nomin, *name,*	} -o,	nomino, *name.*
aequo, *equal,*		aequo, *make equal.*

II. From Verb Stems.

1. *Frequentative :* —

vers (s.), *turn,*	–o,	versor (dep.), *move about.*
clama, *cry,* ⎱	–ito,	clamito, *bawl.*
vent (s.), *come,* ⎰		ventito, *come often.*
laci, *draw,*	–esso,	lacesso, *attack.*
ad-ole, *increase,*	–sco,	adolesco, *grow up.*

D. Adverbs are formed from adjective stems, as follows:

STEM.	SUFFIX.	
[1] cauto, *cautious,*	–ē,	caute, *cautiously.*
[2] prudent, *prudent,*	–er,	prudenter, *prudently.*
[2] forti, *brave,*	–ter,	fortiter, *bravely.*
antiquo, *ancient,*	–itus,	antiquitus, *anciently.*
paulo, *little,*	–ātim,	paulatim, *gradually.*
passo, *spread,*	–im,	passim, *here and there.*

[1] Mostly from Declension II.   [2] Mostly from Declension III.

Many adverbs are merely cases of nouns, pronouns, or adjectives.

Formation by Composition.

Many compound verbs are formed by prefixing to the simple verb a preposition with an adverbial signification. The following prepositions are thus used in Cæsar : —

a + verto, *turn* OFF, *avert.*
ab + duco, *lead* AWAY, *withdraw.*
* ad + cedo, *go* TO, *approach.*
ante + fero, *bear* BEFORE, *prefer.*
circum + munio, *wall* AROUND, *fortify completely.*
* con (*i.e.,* cum) + loco, *place* FIRM, *establish, station.*
de + pello, *drive* AWAY.
e + venio, *come* OUT, *result, happen.*

* ex + fero, *carry* FORTH, *raise, publish.*
* in + rumpo. *break* IN.
inter + facio (p 84, 2), *kill* (*make* IN PIECES).
* ob + curro, *run* TOWARD, *meet.*
post + pono, *put* AFTER, *postpone.*
prae + claudo (p. 84, 4), *close* BEFORE, *block up.*
praeter + mitto, *pass* BY, *omit.*
pro + eo (prod-eo), *go* FORTH.
* sub + teneo, *hold* UNDER, *sustain, resist.*
super + sedeo, *refrain from* (*sit* ABOVE.)

<center>* See rules for *assimilation* in the Grammar.</center>

Also the following prefixes, which are not used except in compound words : —

di + rapio (p. 84, 2), *tear* ASUNDER, *ravage, pillage.*
dis + cedo, *go* ASUNDER, *depart.*
por + rego (p. 84, 1), *stretch* FORTH, *extend.*
re + verto, *turn* BACK, *return.*
red + eo, *go* BACK, *return.*
se + voco, *call* ASIDE.

Some of the above prefixes have special meanings in connection with *adjectives*, — especially **in, per,** and **sub** : —

in + commodus, NOT *convenient.*
per + pauci, VERY *few.*
sub + dolus, SOMEWHAT *crafty.*

VOWEL CHANGES IN COMPOSITION.

I. IN THE STEM OF THE PRESENT TENSE.

[The figures denote the conjugation.]

1. **a** is changed to **e**, in the following : —

damno,	1,	con-demno, *condemn.*
arceo,	2,	ex-erceo, *exercise.*
carpo,	3,	de-cerpo, *pluck off.*
gradior,	3,	trans-gredior, *pass over.*
patior,	3,	per-petior, *suffer patiently.*
rego,	3,	por-rigo, *extend.*
scando,	3,	ad-scendo, *ascend.*
spargo,	3,	ad-spergo, *besprinkle.*

2. **a** is changed to **i**, in the following : —

habeo,	2,	pro-hibeo, *prevent.*
ago,	3,	red-igo, *reduce.*
cado,	3,	in-cido, *fall upon.*
facio,	3,	per-ficio, *perform.*
frango,	3,	per-fringo, *break through.*
jacio,	3,	ob-jicio, *throw against.*
rapio,	3,	di-ripio, *pillage.*
statuo,	3,	in-stituo, *institute, undertake.*
tango,	3,	con-tingo, *touch, happen.*
salio,	4,	de-silio, *leap down.*

3 **ae** is changed to **i**, in the following : —

aestimo,	1,	ex-istimo, *reckon.*
caedo,	3,	oc-cĭdo, *slay.*
quaero,	3,	con-quĭro, *seek out.*

4. **au** is changed to **u**, in the following : —

claudo,	3,	inter-clūdo, *cut off.*

5. **e** is changed to **i**, in the following : —

sedeo,	2,	ob-sideo, *blockade.*
emo,	3,	dir-imo, *break off.*
lego,	3,	de-ligo, *choose.*
premo,	3,	op-primo, *crush.*
specio,	3,	per-spicio, *see through.*

6. **ua** is changed to **u**, in : —

quatio,	3,	per-cutio, *strike.*

7. Those compounds of **do** which are of the Third Conjugation change to **e**, in the present infinitive, and to **i**, in the perfect and perfect participle; as, —

do,	dare,	dedi,	datus, *give.*
per-do,	per-dere,	per-didi,	per-ditus, *destroy.*

II. IN THE PERFECT AND SUPINE STEMS, vowel changes take place according to the following rule : —

When **a**, **ae**, or **e**, in the present stem of the simple verb, is changed in the compound to **i**, **i** is retained in the perfect and supine stems of the compound, if the supine stem of the simple verb is dissyllabic ; as, —

HABE-o,	HABU-i,	HABIT-us.
pro-HIBE-o,	pro-HIBU-i,	pro-HIBIT-us.

But if the supine stem of the simple verb is *monosyllabic*, the *perfect* stem of the compound verb (1) usually retains the vowel of the simple verb, but (2) sometimes changes **a** or **e** to **i**; while (3) the *supine* stem of the compound is always formed in **e**; as, —

1.	FACI-o,	FEC-i,	FACT-us.
	per-FICI-o,	per-FEC-i,	per-FECT-us.
2.	TENE-o,	TENU-i,	TENT-us.
	sus-TINE-o,	sus-TINU-i,	sus-TENT-us.
3.	RAPI-o,	RAPU-i,	RAPT-us.
	di-RIPI-o,	di-RIPU-i,	di-REPT-us.

SYLLABLE CHANGES.

Simple verbs of conjugations 1, 2, and 3 sometimes *reduplicate* the *perfect* stem, by prefixing to their initial consonant that consonant, with either the vowel that follows it or **e: as, curr-o, cu-CURR-i; fall-o, fe-FELL-i.**

Compound verbs omit this reduplication, — except the compounds of **do, sto, disco, posco,** and some compounds of **curro.**

TABLES OF THE SYNOPSIS OF VERBS.

First Conjugation.

	Present Stem, ending in ā characteristic.			Perfect Stem, ending in v characteristic.
	Active.	*Passive.*	*Deponent.*	*Active.*

		Active.	*Passive.*	*Deponent.*			*Active.*
IND	*Pr.*	amo	amor	hortor	IND	*Pf.*	amavi
	Imp.	amabam	amabar	hortabar		*P.Pf.*	amaveram
	F.	amabo	amabor	hortabor		*F.Pf.*	amavero
SUB.	*Pr.*	amem	amer	horter	SUB.	*Pf.*	amaverim
	Imp.	amarem	amarer	hortarer		*P.Pf.*	amavissem
IMP.	*Pr.*	ama	amare	hortare	INF.	*Pf.*	amavisse
	F.	amato	amator	hortator			
INF.	*Pr.*	amare	amari	hortari			
PART	*Pr.*	amans	——	hortans			
GER.		amandi	——	hortandi			
GER'VE.			amandus	hortandus			

For signs of System, Tense, and Mood, see pp. 17, 33.

		Supine System, ending in t characteristic.	
		Active.	*Deponent.*
PART.	*F.*	amaturus	hortaturus
INF.	*F.*	amaturus esse	hortaturus esse
SUP.		amatum	hortatum
		Passive.	
IND.	*Pf.*	amatus sum	hortatus sum
	P.Pf.	amatus eram	hortatus eram
	F.Pf.	amatus ero	hortatus ero
SUB.	*Pf.*	amatus sim	hortatus sim
	P.Pf	amatus essem	hortatus essem
INF.	*Pf.*	amatus esse	hortatus esse
	F.	amatum iri	——
PART	*Pf.*	amatus	hortatus
SUP.		amatu	hortatu

Second Conjugation.

		Present Stem, ending in ē characteristic.				Perfect Stem, ending in **v** characteristic.

		Active.	*Passive.*	*Deponent.*
IND.	*Pr.*	deleo	deleor	vereor
	Imp.	delebam	delebar	verebar
	F.	delebo	delebor	verebor
SUB.	*Pr.*	deleam	delear	verear
	Imp.	delerem	delerer	vererer
IMP.	*Pr.*	dele	delere	verere
	F.	deleto	deletor	veretor
INF.	*Pr.*	delere	deleri	vereri
PART.	*Pr.*	delens	——	verens
GER.		delendi	——	verendi
GER'VE.			delendus	verendus

INF.	*Pf.*	delevi
	P.Pf.	deleveram
	F.Pf.	delevero
SUB.	*Pf.*	deleverim
	P.Pf.	delevissem
INF.	*Pf.*	delevisse

For signs of System, Tense, and Mood, see pp. 17, 33.

For likeness and unlikeness to the **A** Conjugation, see pp. 23, 34.

		Supine System, ending in **t** characteristic.	
		Active.	*Deponent.*
PART.	*F.*	deleturus	veriturus
INF.	*F.*	deleturus esse	veriturus esse
SUP.		deletum	veritum

		Passive.	
IND.	*Pf.*	deletus sum	veritus sum
	P.Pf.	deletus eram	veritus eram
	F.Pf.	deletus ero	veritus ero
SUB.	*Pf.*	deletus sim	veritus sim
	P.Pf.	deletus essem	veritus essem
INF.	*Pf.*	deletus esse	veritus esse
	F.	deletum iri	——
PART.	*Pf.*	deletus	veritus
SUP.		deletu	veritu

Peculiarity: stem-vowel **e** shortened to **i** in **verit.**

Fourth Conjugation.

			Present Stem, ending in **ī** characteristic.			Perfect Stem, ending in **v** characteristic.

		Active.	*Passive.*	*Deponent.*		
IND.	*Pr.*	audio	audior	partior		*Pf.* audi**vi**
	Imp.	audie**bam**	audie**bar**	partie**bar**	**IND.**	*P.Pf.* audi**veram**
	F.	audiam	audiar	partiar		*F.Pf.* audi**vero**
SUB.	*Pr.*	audiam	audiar	partiar	**SUB.**	*Pf.* audi**verim**
	Imp.	audi**rem**	audi**rer**	parti**rer**		*P.Pf.* audi**vissem**
IMP.	*Pr.*	audi	audire	partire	**INF.**	*Pf.* audi**visso**
	F.	audi**to**	audi**tor**	parti**tor**		
INF.	*Pr.*	audire	audiri	partiri		
PART.	*Pr.*	audiens	——	partiens		
GER.		audiendi	——	partiendi		
GER'VE.			audiendus	partiendus		

For signs of System, Tense, and Mood, see pp. 17, 33.

For likeness and unlikeness to the **E** Conjugation, see pp. 23, 24, 34.

		Supine Stem, ending in **t** characteristic.	

		Active.	*Deponent.*
PART.	*F.*	audi**turus**	parti**turus**
INF.	*F.*	audi**turus esse**	parti**turus esse**
SUP.		audi**tum**	parti**tum**

		Passive.	
IND.	*Pf.*	audi**tus** sum	parti**tus** sum
	P.Pf.	audi**tus** eram	parti**tus** eram
	F.Pf.	audi**tus** ero	parti**tus** ero
SUB.	*Pf.*	audi**tus** sim	parti**tus** sim
	P.Pf.	audi**tus** essem	parti**tus** essem
INF.	*Pf.*	audi**tus** esse	parti**tus** esse
	F.	audi**tum** iri	——
PART.	*Pf.*	audi**tus**	parti**tus**
SUP.		audi**tu**	parti**tu**

Third Conjugation, I.

		Present Stem, ending in a consonant.					Perfect Stem, ending in **s** characteristic.	
		Active.	*Passive.*	*Deponent.*				
IND.	*Pr.*	rego	regor	labor	IND.	*Pf.*	rexi	
	Imp.	regebam	regebar	labebar		*P.Pf.*	rexeram	
	F.	regam	regar	labar		*F.Pf.*	rexero	
SUB.	*Pr.*	regam	regar	labar	SUB.	*Pf.*	rexerim	
	Imp.	regerem	regerer	laberer		*P.Pf.*	rexissem	
IMP.	*Pr.*	rege	regere	labere	INF.	*Pf.*	rexisse	
	F.	regito	regitor	labitor				
INF.	*Pr.*	regere.	regi	labi				
PART.	*Pr.*	regens	——	labens				
GER.		regendi	——	labendi				
GER'VE.			regendus	labendus				

For signs of System, Tense, and Mood, see pp. 17, 33.
For peculiarities of Conjugation, see p. 47.

		Supine System, ending in **t** or **s** characteristic.	
		Active.	*Deponent.*
PART.	*F.*	recturus	lapsurus
INF.	*F.*	recturus esse	lapsurus esse
SUP.		rectum	lapsum
		Passive.	
IND.	*Pf.*	rectus sum	lapsus sum
	P.Pf.	rectus eram	lapsus eram
	F.Pf.	rectus ero	lapsus ero
SUB.	*Pf.*	rectus sim	lapsus sim
	P.Pf.	rectus essem	lapsus essem
INF.	*Pf.*	rectus esse	lapsus esse
	F.	rectum iri	——
PART.	*Pf.*	rectus	lapsus
SUP.		rectu	lapsu

In the analysis, $\begin{cases} \text{rect} = \text{reg} + \text{t.} \\ \text{laps} = \text{lab} + \text{s.} \end{cases}$

Third Conjugation, II.

Present Stem, ending in a consonant, with suffixed i before a, o, u, ē.   Perfect System, Stem lengthened.

		Active.	*Passive.*	*Deponent.*			
IND.	*Pr.*	capio	capior	gradior	IND.	*Pf.*	cēpi
	Imp.	capiebam	capiebar	gradiebar		*P.Pf.*	cēperam
	F.	capiam	capiar	gradiar		*F.Pf.*	cēpero
SUB.	*Pr.*	capiam	capiar	gradiar	SUB.	*Pf.*	cēperim
	Imp.	caperem	caperer	graderer		*P.Pf.*	cēpissem
IMP.	*Pr.*	cape	capere	gradere	INF.	*Pf*	cēpisse
	F.	capito	capitor	graditor			
INF.	*Pr.*	capere	capi	gradi			
PART.	*Pr.*	capiens	——	gradiens			
GER.		capiendi		gradiendi			
GER'VE.			capiendus	gradiendus			

For signs of System, Tense, and Mood, see pp. 17, 33.
For peculiarities of Conjugation, see pp. 47, 49, 50.

Supine System, ending in t or s characteristic.

		Active.	*Deponent.*
PART.	*F.*	capturus	gressurus
INF.	*F.*	capturus esse	gressurus esse
SUP.		captum	gressum

		Passive.	
IND.	*Pf.*	captus sum	gressus sum
	P.Pf.	captus eram	gressus eram
	F.Pf.	captus ero	gressus ero
SUB.	*Pf.*	captus sim	gressus sim
	P.Pf.	captus essem	gressus essem
IMP.	*Pf.*	captus esse	gressus esse
	F.	captum iri	——
PART.	*Pf.*	captus	gressus
SUP.		captu	gressu

In the analysis, **gress** = **grad** + **s**, with **a** change of vowel.

VOCABULARY OF FIVE HUNDRED COMMON WORDS,

MOSTLY SELECTED AS THEY OCCUR IN CAESAR, I–IV.

[To be committed to memory, with the principal parts.]

VERBS OF THE A (FIRST) CONJUGATION.

mercor, *traffic.*
porto, *carry.*
specto, *look.*
juro, *swear.*
sto, *stand.*
vagor, *rove.*
firmo, *strengthen.*
conor, *endeavor.*
probo, *prove.*
spero, *hope.*
damno, *condemn.*
cogito, *think.*
cito, *rouse.*
arbitror, *consider.*
paro, *prepare.*
pugno, *fight.*
aestimo, *reckon.*
nuntio, *announce.*
maturo, *hasten.*
rogo, *ask.*
puto, *suppose.*
tempero, *restrain.*
impero, *command.*
nego, *say not.*
impetro, *obtain.*
vastor, *devastate.*
do, *give.*
appello, *address.*

hortor, *exhort.*
fugo, *rout.*
moror, *delay.*
vaco, *be vacant.*
juvo, *aid.*
postulo, *demand.*
mando, *enjoin.*
praedico, *affirm.*
veto, *forbid.*
versor, *move about.*
vito, *shun.*
dimico, *fight.*
servo, *preserve.*
tento, *try.*
cunctor, *delay.*
volo, *fly.*
lavo, *wash.*
recuso, *refuse.*
oro, *beseech.*
propinquo, *approach.*
judico, *judge.*
dubito, *doubt.*
neco, *put to death.*
praedor, *plunder.*
comitor, *accompany.*
laudo, *praise.*
ligo, *bind.*

VERBS OF THE E (SECOND) CONJUGATION.

teneo, *hold.*
habeo, *have.*
suadeo, *advise.*
doleo, *grieve.*
pateo, *lie open.*

moveo, *move.*
pendeo, *hang.*
video, *see.*
videor, *seem.*
jubeo, *order.*

spondeo, *promise.*
studeo, *be eager for.*
caveo, *be on one's guard.*
oportet, *one ought.*
licet, *one may.*
taceo, *be silent.*
valeo, *be strong.*
audeo, *dare.*
augeo, *augment.*
faveo, *favor.*
vereor, *fear.*
pleo, *fill.*
fleo, *weep.*
censeo, *determine.*
sedeo, *sit.*

praebeo, *afford.*
jaceo, *lie, be situated.*
timeo, *fear.*
debeo, *owe.*
soleo, *be wont.*
doceo, *teach.*
urgeo, *push.*
lateo, *be hidden.*
noceo, *hurt.*
voveo, *vow.*
rideo, *laugh.*
maneo, *remain.*
polliceor, *promise.*
arceo, *repel.*
careo, *lack.*

VERBS OF THE I (FOURTH) CONJUGATION.

eo, *go.*
orior, *rise.*
potior, *become master of.*
venio, *come.*
munio, *fortify.*
metior, *measure.*
sentio, *feel.*
reperio, *find.*
aperio, *open.*

vincio, *bind.*
experior, *try.*
impedio, *embarrass.*
ordior, *begin.*
scio, *know.*
salio, *leap.*
mentior, *lie, falsify.*
servio, *serve.*

VERBS OF THE CONSONANT (THIRD) CONJUGATION.

divido, *divide.*
fero, *bear.*
colo, *cultivate.*
gero, *carry on.*
tendo, *stretch.*
cupio, *desire.*
tango, *touch.*
nosco, *learn.*
duco, *lead.*
facio, *make.*

statuo, *establish, resolve.*
emo, *buy.*
peto, *ask, go to.*
tego, *cover.*
ago, *do, treat with.*
sequor, *follow.*
rapio, *snatch.*
uro, *burn.*
tollo, *take up* or *away.*
utor. *use.*

proficiscor, *set forth.*
fluo, *flow.*
patior, *suffer.*
mitto, *send.*
caedo, *cut.*
pello, *beat.*
cedo, *yield.*
sumo, *take.*
volo, *wish.*
pono, *place.*
verto, *turn.*
jacio, *cast.*
cresco, *grow.*
rumpo, *break.*
stringo, *bind, graze.*
scribo, *write.*
solvo, *loose.*
gradior, *step, go.*
ulciscor, *punish.*
specio (in cp.), *look.*
sisto, *place, stand.*
obliviscor, *forget.*
prodo (cp. of DO), *betray.*
dedo,   „   *surrender.*
abdo,   „   *conceal.*
trado,   „   *deliver.*
perdo,   „   *destroy.*
credo,   „   *believe.*
vendo,   „   *sell.*
reminiscor, *remember.*
cado, *fall.*
queror, *complain.*
quaero, *inquire.*
alo, *nourish.*
fendo (in cp.), *ward off.*
loquor, *speak.*
prehendo, *seize.*
fugio, *flee.*
vinco, *conquer.*
lacesso, *attack.*
struo, *arrange.*
frango, *break.*

fingo, *form.*
figo, *fix.*
fallo, *deceive.*
texo. *weave.*
flecto, *bend.*
vello, *pull.*
claudo, *close.*
posco, *demand.*
arcesso, *send for.*
morior, *die.*
curro, *run.*
nascor, *be born.*
metuo, *fear.*
premo, *press.*
pergo (cp. of REGO), *proceed.*
surgo,   „   „   *rise.*
diligo,   „ LEGO, *love.*
consuesco, *accustom.*
vivo, *live.*
fido, *trust.*
disco, *learn.*   [chance).
nanciscor, *obtain* (by
adipiscor, *obtain* (by effort).
jungo, *join.*
scindo, *tear down.*
fundo, *pour.*
trudo, *thrust.*
carpo, *pluck.*
vado, *go, move.*
scando (in cp.), *climb.*
tero, *rub.*
relinquo, *leave.*
spargo, *scatter.*
traho, *draw.*
cerno, *see, separate.*
cingo, *surround.*
veho, *carry.*
pendo, *weigh out, pay.*
fligo, *dash.*
quatio (in cp.), *strike.*
consulo, *consult.*
tribuo, *grant, assign.*

NOUNS OF THE A (FIRST) DECLENSION.

copia, *plenty.*
copiae, *forces.*
poena, *punishment.*
fossa, *ditch.*
gratia, *good will.*
gratiae, *thanks.*
hora, *hour.*
fuga, *flight.*
mora, *delay.*
ora, *coast.*
sarcina, *pack.*
pugna, *fight.*
tuba, *trumpet.*
galea, *helmet.*
luna, *moon.*
rota, *wheel.*

turma, *squadron.*
via, *way.*
ripa, *bank.*
lacrima, *tear.*
angustiae, *narrow passes.*
insidiae, *ambush.*
vigilia, *watch.*
silva, *forest.*
catena, *chain.*
sagitta, *arrow.*
funda, *sling.*
juba, *mane.*
causa, *cause.*
cura, *care.*
filia, *daughter.*
tabula, *table, list.*

NOUNS OF THE O (SECOND) DECLENSION.

bellum, *war.*
initium, *beginning.*
imperium, *government.*
ager, *field, land.*
amicus, *friend.*
filius, *son.*
regnum, *kingdom.*
vinculum, *bond.*
oppidum, *town.*
vicus, *village.*
frumentum, *grain.*
periculum, *danger.*
consilium, *plan, wisdom.*
vadum, *ford.*
locus, *place.*
murus, *wall.*
praesidium, *guard, protec-*
castra, *camp.* [*tion.*
castellum, *fort.*

telum, *weapon.*
praelium, *battle.*
jugum, *ridge, yoke.*
pabulum, *fodder.*
brachium, *arm.*
signum, *standard.*
vallum, *rampart.*
scutum, *shield.*
pilum, *javelin.*
gladius, *sword.*
servus, *slave.*
auxilium, *help.*
auxilia, *auxiliaries.*
subsidium, *support.*
animus, *spirit, mind.*
saxum, *rock.*
negotium, *business.*
domus (also 4th), *house.*
ventus, *wind.*

tergum, *back, rear.*
remus, *oar.*
arma, *arms.*
concilium, *council.*
puer, *boy.*
modus, *manner.*
socius, *ally.*
stipendium, *tribute.*

praemium, *reward.*
donum, *gift.*
fumus, *smoke.*
vir, *man.*
ovum, *egg.*
solum, *ground, soil.*
officium, *duty.*
tumulus, *hillock.*

ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSION.

altus, *high, deep.*
cupidus, *eager.*
angustus, *narrow.*
latus, *wide.*
firmus, *strong.*
dubius, *doubtful.*
mirus, *wonderful.*
invitus, *unwilling.*
gratus, *pleasing.*
dexter, *right.*
sinister, *left.*
commodus, *convenient.*
idoneus, *fit.*
callidus, *cunning.*
arduus, *steep.*
aridus, *dry.*
amplus, *large.*
magnus, *great.*
parvus, *small.*
multus, *much.*
bonus, *good.*
malus, *bad.*
certus, *certain.*
durus, *hard.*
dignus, *worthy.*

justus, *just.*
propinquus, *near.*
longinquus, *far.*
ferus, *fierce.*
barbarus, *barbarous.*
aequus, *level, fair.*
alius, *another.*
nullus, *no.*
solus, *alone.*
totus, *all, entire.*
unus, *one.*
ullus, *any.*
alter, *the other.*
uter, *which* (of two)?
neuter, *neither.*
novus, *new.*
pauci (pl.), *few.*
plenus, *full.*
rarus, *rare.*
reliquus, *remaining.*
medius, *middle, central.*
egregius, *remarkable.*
eximius, *distinguished.*
exiguus, *scanty.*
ceteri (pl.), *the rest.*

NOUNS OF THE CONSONANT (THIRD) DECLENSION.

[Learn the Gender as marked.]

pars, F., *part.*
flumen, N., *stream.*
virtus, F , *valor.*
finis, C., *end.*
fines (pl.), M., *boundaries.*
sol, M., *sun.*
mons, M., *mountain.*
pons, M., *bridge.*
rex, M., *king.*
civis, C., *citizen.*
civitas, F., *state.*
miles, M., *soldier.*
latus, N., *side.*
dolor, M., *pain.*
auctor, M., *author.*
iter, N., *march, route.*
pax, F., *peace.*
lex, F., *law.*
dux, C., *leader.*
tempus, N., *time.*
mos, M., *custom.*
ignis, M., *fire.*
mensis, M., *month.*
legio, F., *legion.*
cohors, F., *cohort.*
voluntas, F., *wish, consent.*
pes, M., *foot.*
opus, N., *work, business.*
navis, F., *ship.*
ratis, F., *raft.*
hiems, F., *winter.*
obses, C., *hostage.*
agmen, N., *marching column.*
eques, M., *horseman.*
pedes, M., *footman.*
frater, M., *brother.*
pater, M., *father.*
mater, F., *mother.*

soror, F., *sister.*
lux, F., *light.*
collis, M., *hill.*
corpus, N., *body.*
salus, F., *safety.*
homo, C., *man* or *woman.*
potestas, F., *power.*
nox, F., *night.*
arbor, F., *tree.*
vulnus, N., *wound.*
urbs, F., *city*
trabs, F., *beam.*
palus, F., *swamp.*
pecus, N., *flock.*
imber, M., *rain.*   [count.
ratio, F., *reason, plan, ac-*
aestas, F., *summer.*
latro, M., *robber.*
aetas, F., *age.*
funis, C., *rope.*
orbis, M., *circle.*
lac, N., *milk.*
caro, F., *flesh.*
pellis, F., *skin.*
fames, F., *hunger.*
mulier, F., *woman.*
merces, F., *reward, pay.*
piscis, M., *fish.*
senex, M., *old man.*
sedes, F., *seat, abode.*
caput, N., *head.*
os (gen. oris), N., *face, mouth.*
vox, F., *voice.*
servitus, F., *slavery.*
jus, N., *law, right.*
vectigal, N., *revenue*
nemo, C., *nobody.*
arx, F., *citadel.*

mens, F., *mind*.
pudor, M., *shame*.
ordo, M., *rank, company*.
laus, F., *praise*.
frigus, N., *cold*.
genus, N., *kind, race*.
sors, F., *lot*.
hostis, C., *enemy*.

custos, C., *guard*.
hospes, C., *host, friend*.
comes, C., *companion*.
radix, F., *root*.
timor, M., *fear*.
opes (pl.), F., *power, means*.
facultas, F., *means, oppor-*
munus, N., *gift*.   [*tunity*.

ADJECTIVES OF THE THIRD DECLENSION.

[Those of 2 and 3 terminations are so marked.]

fortis, 2, *brave*.
nobilis, 2, *noble*.
facilis, 2, *easy*.
princeps, *chief*.
anceps, *double-headed*.
omnis, 2, *all*.
vetus, *old*.
mollis, 2, *soft, gentle*.
brevis, 2, *short*.
gravis, 2, *heavy*.
acer, 3, *sharp*.
alacer, 3, *active*.
communis, 2, *common*.
tenuis, 2, *slender*.
equester, 3, *cavalry*.

pedester, 3, *infantry*.
silvester, 3, *woody*.
lenis, 2, *gentle, slow*.
fertilis, 2, *fertile*.
mediocris, 2, *moderate*.
supplex, *suppliant*.
duplex, *double*.
triplex, *triple*.
dives, *rich*.
felix, *happy*.
audax, *bold*.
velox, *swift*.
celer, 3, *quick*.
humilis, 2, *humble*.
similis, 2, *like*.

NOUNS OF THE FOURTH DECLENSION.

cultus, *culture, fashion*.
victus, *living*.
adventus, *coming*.
discessus, *departure*.
vultus, *countenance*.
commeatus, *supplies*.
nutus, *nod*.
manus, F., *hand*.
domus, F., *house*.
exercitus, *army*.
equitatus, *cavalry*.

fructus, *fruit*.
impetus, *onset*.
lacus, *lake*.
cornu, *wing of an army*.
portus, *harbor*.
aestus, *tide*.
consensus, *consent*.
conventus, *court, meeting*.
aditus, *access*.
principatus, *leadership*.

NOUNS OF THE FIFTH DECLENSION.

res, *thing.*
dies, M. or F., *day.*
fides, *faith.*
acies, *line of battle.*

spes, *hope.*
species, *appearance.*
meridies, M., *midday.*

IDIOMATIC SENTENCES,

TO BE COMMITTED TO MEMORY.

[References to the Grammar, in connection, may be given by the teacher.]

1. Scito me domum ire,
   You must know I'm going home.

2. Fatendum est me erravisse,
   I must admit I was mistaken.

3. Tibi domum ire licet,
   You may go home.

4. Nobis domum ire licuit,
   We might have gone home.

5. Te domi esse oportet,
   You ought to be at home.

6. Nos domi esse oportuit,
   We ought to have been at home.

7. Potuit facere, sed noluit,
   He could have done it ; but he would not.

8. Faciam si potero,
   I will do it, if I can.

9. Longum est tibi enarrare omnia,
   It would be tedious to tell you all completely.

10. Jam triduum exspecto,
    I have been waiting now three days.

11. Jam biduum exspectabat,
    He had been waiting two days already.

12. Si hostes audierint, statim fugient,
    If the enemy hear, they will instantly fly.

13. Literas et eas longas tantum non confeci,
    I have all but finished the letter, and that too a long one.

14. Audacior est quam sapientior,
    He is more bold than wise.

15. Quo citius feceris, eo melius erit,
    The sooner you do it, the better it will be.

16. Erga me fratrem se gessit,
    He has behaved toward me like a brother.

17. Parum urbane me usus est,
    He has treated me uncivilly.

18. Caesar, me judice, summus erat imperator,
    Cæsar was, in my judgment, a consummate general.

19. Hoc tibi sit exemplo,
    Let this be an example to you.

20. Summae est dementiae bonos mores parvi pendere,
    It is the height of folly to undervalue good character.

21. Per me licet abeas,
    You may depart, so far as I am concerned.

22. Nobis omnia frustra tentantibus abiit,
    He left, in spite of all we could do.

23. Nullis adjuvantibus opus confeci,
    I have finished the work without assistance.

24. Vobis me invito domo non exeundum est,
    You must not leave home against my consent.

25. His paucis diebus certior factus sum,
    I was informed a few days ago.

26. Diem ex die exspectabat,
    He waited day after day.

27. Haec una res mihi deest,
    This is the only thing which I want.

28. Ex quo tempore redii, in meos libros diligenter incubui,
    Since I returned, I have diligently devoted myself to my books.

29. Si quid opus facto erit, veniam,
    If there is any need of action, I will come.

30. Me non sentiente exiit,
    He went out without my noticing it.

31. Alius aliud faciebat,
    One was doing one thing, another another.

32. Alius aliam in partem se recepit,
    One retired in one direction, another in another.

33. Alius aliter se habet.
    One is situated in one way, another another.

34. Aliter se res habet atque putabam,
    The thing is otherwise than I supposed.

35. Magno opere praecavendum est ne decipiamur,
    We must take great precaution not to be deceived

36. Enitendum est ut vincamus,
    We must strive to conquer.

37. Huc accedebat, ut Caesar a me staret,
    > In addition to this, Cæsar stood by me (on my side).

38. Improbi poenis deterrendi sunt, ne injurias
    faciant,
    > Wicked men must be deterred by punishment from
    > doing injury.

39. Injuriam facis, qui mihi maledicas,
    > You do wrong to speak ill of me.

40. Vereor ne optimus quisque hoc sibi per-
    suasum habeat,
    > I fear that all good men are persuaded of this.

41. Non recusabimus quominus tecum agamus,
    > We will not object to deal with you.

42. Improbi non sibi temperabunt quin injurias
    faciant,
    > Wicked men will not refrain from doing injury.

43. Quod meo commodo facere possim te juvabo,
    > I will help you so far as I conveniently can.

44. Satis causae est quare me juves,
    > There is reason enough { for you to help me.
    > { why you should help me.

45. Ostende nobis quid tui consilii sit,
    > Show us what is in your plan.

46. Mirum videbatur quid tibi meo auxilio opus
    esset,
    > It seemed strange what need you had of my help.

47. Non est cur timeas,
    > There is no reason { for you to fear.
    > { why you should fear.

48. Reliquum est ut quam primum abeas,
     It remains for you to leave as soon as possible.

49. In eo est ut moriatur,
     He is at the point of death.

50. Honestior est quam qui te decipiat,
     He is too honest to deceive you.

51. Literas magna cum diligentia scribendas
     curavi,
     I have had the letter written very carefully.

52. Fieri potest ut quamvis subito accidat,
     It may happen at any moment.

53. Pro eo ac merui mihi { gratiam habuit,
                           gratias egit,
                           gratiam retulit,

     According to my desert he { felt grateful to me.
                                 thanked me.
                                 requited me.

54. Duobus annis post Caesarem interfectum
     periit Brutus,
     Brutus perished two years after the killing of Cæsar.

55. Vobis discedendi potestatem faciam,
     I will give you leave to depart.

56. Difficile dictu est quanto opprobrio ignavia
     sit.
     It is hard to say how disgraceful laziness is.

[To represent the nature of the work that may be done with beginners in Latin, by the method suggested in this " Primer," I subjoin the following copies of the examination papers which were given to the first class that used it. The class consisted of about twenty pupils, whose ages ranged from fifteen to twenty-two. To half of these, Latin was a new study. They finished the " Primer " in about four weeks, making ten (half-hour) recitations a week. At the end of five months more, they had finished and reviewed the first four books of Cæsar, in the manner represented by the examination papers, at the rate of six (hour) recitations a week.]

Specimen of Examination upon the Second Book, after it has been read and reviewed.

WILLISTON SEMINARY.

Junior Classical, Division A, December, 1877.

I.   TRANSLATE : —

Cæsar obsidibus acceptis primis civitatis atque ipsius Galbae regis duobus filiis, armisque omnibus ex oppido traditis, in deditionem Suessiones accepit, exercitumque in Bellovacos ducit.

RECOMPOSITION : —

1. Cæsar is going to receive the king's son as a hostage. 2. The king is going to deliver up all the arms from the town. 3. All the arms ought to be delivered up by the king. 4. The king ought to deliver up his two sons as hostages. 5. The king himself being delivered up, his sons also will be delivered up.

II.   TRANSLATE : —

Cæsar honoris Divitiaci atque Aeduorum causa sese eos in fidem recepturum et conservaturum dixit ; quod erat civitas magna inter Belgas auctoritate et hominum multitudine praestabat, DC obsides poposcit. His traditis omnibusque armis ex oppido collatis ab eo loco in fines Ambianorum pervenit, qui se suaque omnia sine mora dediderunt.

1. Principal parts of recepturum, traditis, collatis?
2. Synopsis of conservaturum, praestabat, pervenit?
3. Gender of honoris, civitas, multitudine, obsides?
4. Rules for gender of fidem, auctoritate, oppido?
5. Construction of sese, Belgas, auctoritate, armis, sua?
6. Give the combined declension of eo loco. Inflect the tense of dediderunt. Analyze praestabat and poposcit.

III. Give the Latin for these Words: —

Body, swamp, hill, new, business, reward, demand, draw, pour, nourish, use, find, rouse.

Specimen of Examination upon the Third and Fourth Books, after they have been read and reviewed

WILLISTON SEMINARY.

Junior Classical, Division A, February, 1878.

I. Translate : —

Hac confirmata opinione timoris idoneum quendam hominem et callidum delegit Gallum ex his quos auxilii causa secum habebat. Huic magnis praemiis pollicitationibusque persuadet uti ad hostes transeat, et quid fieri velit edocet.

Recomposition : —

1. We are going to choose certain fit men from those whom we have with us as helpers. 2. These ought to be persuaded to go over to the enemy. 3. We ought to go over to Cæsar, and inform him what we wish to be done.

II. Translate : —

Sed tantae multitudinis aditu perterriti ex iis aedificiis quae trans flumen habuerant demigraverunt, et cis Rhenum dispositis praesidiis Germanos transire prohibebant.

Give the principal parts of all the verbs. Give the construction of all the nouns, with the rules. Give the synopsis of the present system of transire.

III. Translate : —

Est autem hoc Gallicae consuetudinis, uti et viatores etiam invitos consistere cogant, et quod quisque eorum de quaque re audierit, aut

cognoverit, quaerant, et mercatores in oppidis vulgus circumsistat, quibusque ex regionibus veniant, quasque ibi res cognoverint, pronuntiare cogant.

Explain the subjunctives. Analyze veniant, cognoverint.

IV. IDIOMATIC SENTENCES : —

I will do it if I can. I am not the man to do this. He has acted toward me like a brother. He is at the point of death.

V. GIVE THE LATIN FOR THESE WORDS : —

Join, tear, measure, lie, hurt, desire, cover, flow, dig, winter, wound, wheel.

Specimen of Examination upon the First Book, after it has been read and reviewed.

WILLISTON SEMINARY.

Junior Classical, Division A, April, 1878.

I. TRANSLATE : —

Postquam id animum advertit, copias suas Caesar in proximum collem subducit, equitatumque qui sustineret hostium impetum misit. Ipse interim in colle medio triplicem aciem instruxit legionum quatuor veteranarum.

Explain case of id. Compare proximum. Imperative active of subducit? Sustineret, why subjunctive?

RECOMPOSITION : —

1. Cavalry must be sent to resist the onset of the enemy. 2. Upon the withdrawal of Cæsar's forces the enemy are going to send cavalry to the nearest hill. 3. Cæsar, having drawn up his forces half way up the hill, resisted the enemy's attack with four legions.

II. TRANSLATE : —

Ad haec Ariovistus respondit : Jus esse belli ut qui vicissent iis quos vicissent quemadmodum vellent imperarent, item populum Romanum victis non ad alterius praescriptum sed ad suum arbitrium imperare consuesse. Si ipse populo Romano non praescriberet quemadmodum suo jure uteretur, non oportere sese a populo Romano in suo jure impediri.

Rule for moods in indirect discourse? Rule for connection of teases? Principal parts of all the verbs in this extract? Synopsis of praescriberet? of uteretur? Analyze these two verbs. Decline alterius and jure.

RECOMPOSITION : —

We ought not to be interfered with in our rights. We are accustomed to use our rights according to our own choice.

III. IDIOMATIC SENTENCES : —

In addition to this, he lied. Show us what is in your plan. He will always be on my side. It happened every ten days. If there is any need of action, we will come.

IV. Write the Table of Correlatives.

HINTS ON READING AT SIGHT.

[Compare Hints for Help in Translating, p. 73.]

To read Latin at sight, the following things, an introduction to which has been given in the foregoing pages, are of chief importance : —

1. Familiarity with the *inflectional* endings.

2. Knowledge of the principal rules of syntax, and of the arrangement of words in a sentence.

3. A good vocabulary of *root*-words.

4. Acquaintance with the meaning of the *formative* endings, and of prepositions *in composition*.

5. Mastery of the chief *idioms*.

6. Attention to the *drift* and *connection* of what is read.

7. Abstinence from the dictionary, except as a last resort.